

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

28 APRIL 1955

• VOL. 207

• NO. 17

• ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- **CANYNGE HOUSE, BRISTOL**
- **SIR JAMES HAWKEY HALL, WOODFORD**
- **SHOP IN HEREFORD**

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*MR. R. S. HAMILTON WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS LTD.
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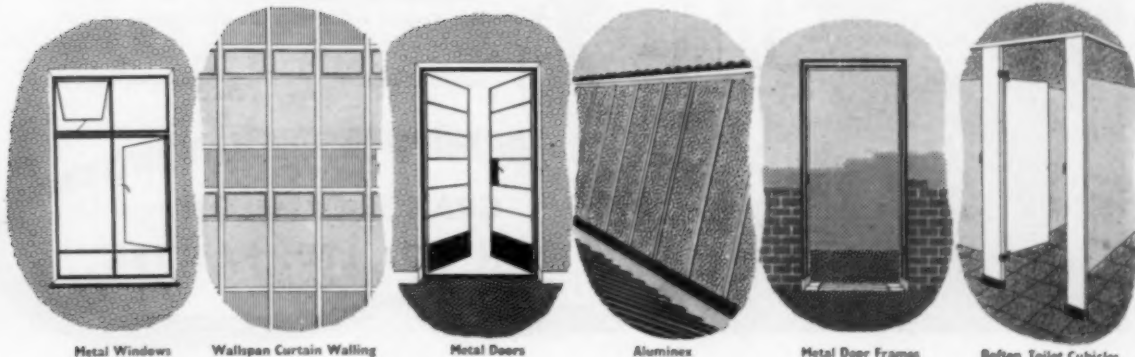
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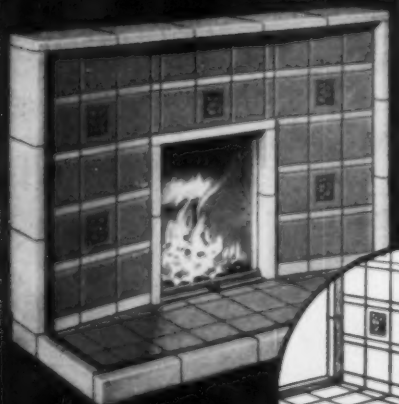
Your customers are going to love this new contemporary-styled unit! It combines the clear view of an open fire with the efficiency of a closed stove and is available in a wide choice of single colours or two matching or contrasting colours.

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The Sofono-Sunray Stove can be supplied with or without a back boiler, and may be fitted into any type of surround with the very minimum of structural alterations.

It is nationally advertised and electros and stereos are available FREE on request for your own local press or catalogue advertising. It's the new stove with the open fire look!

Contemporary Comforts



THE Summit FIRE

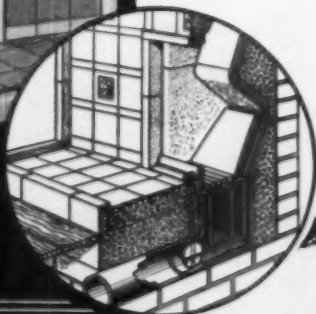
The Summit looks just like any ordinary sunk fire—but with a difference! It incorporates a completely new and clever idea which is designed to convert waste flue gases into useful room heat.

Air is drawn through a pipe under the floor, brought up behind the fire where it is heated and finally emitted through the horizontal slot at the back of the fire (see sectional diagram). This heated air ignites the waste gases thereby giving another source of heat in addition to the fire itself. This arrangement also minimises room draughts.

It is comparatively simple to install, and all the necessary instructions and fittings are provided. The Summit Fire is also nationally advertised and free electros and stereos are available on request.

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Also manufactured by The Warrington Light Castings Co. Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.



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IRON CO., LTD. FALKIRK**



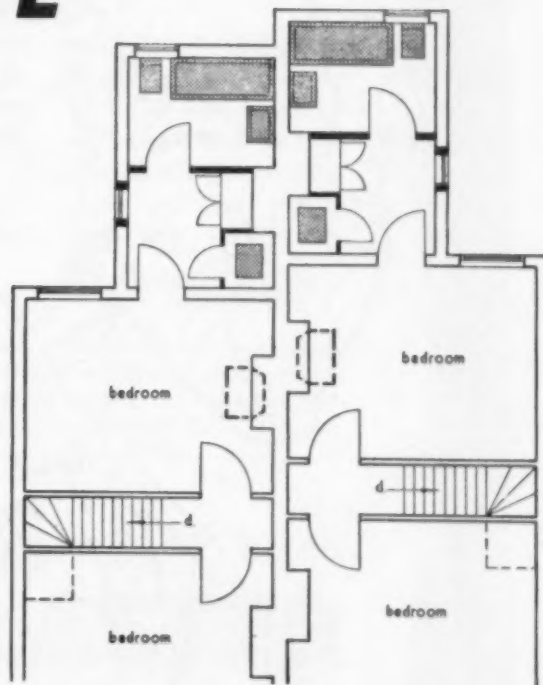
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as with all conversion work, if a real job is to be made of the pipework with the minimum of structural disturbance there is much troublesome work of tucking pipes away and threading them through the structure. Such work is made much easier, and time and trouble saved when the plumber is working with lead pipe—because of its unique flexibility.



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why is Gypsum plaster the best?

FIRE RESISTANCE. "MURITE" Plasters when set revert to Gypsum. This mineral contains 20% of chemically combined water which must be driven off before dangerous temperatures can be reached. This water barrier is one of the reasons why 'MURITE' Gypsum Plasters have such excellent fire-resisting properties.

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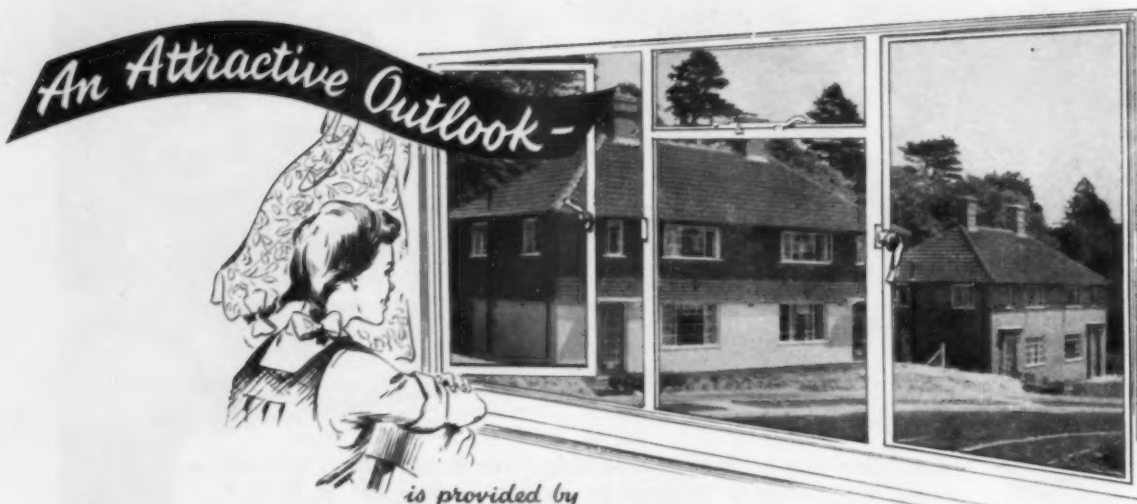
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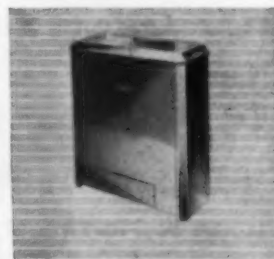
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for use next day



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G

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● UNIVERSAL APPLICATION

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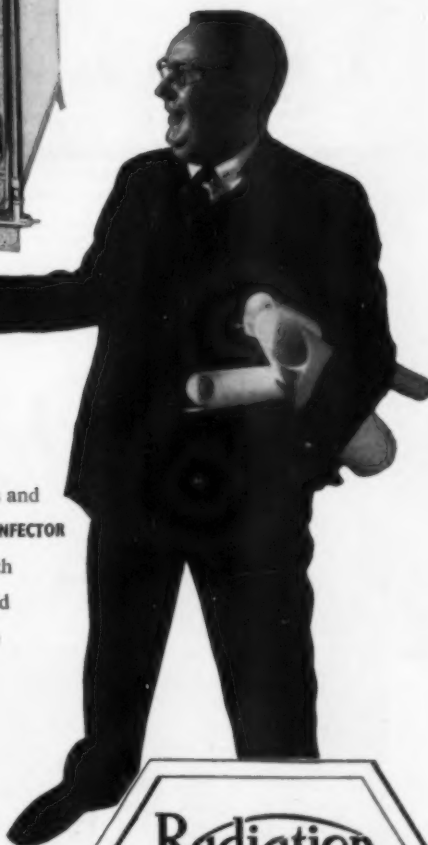
Heavy duty cooking calls for the **GROSVENOR ENCLOSED** Range with its large Regulo-controlled oven and choice of different hotplates. When built up as a central suite, this Range can incorporate the **GROSVENOR BAIN MARIE**.



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For small bakehouses and large kitchens, the **CONFECTOR PASTRY OVENS** cope with pastry, pies, bread and cakes. Many sizes are available.



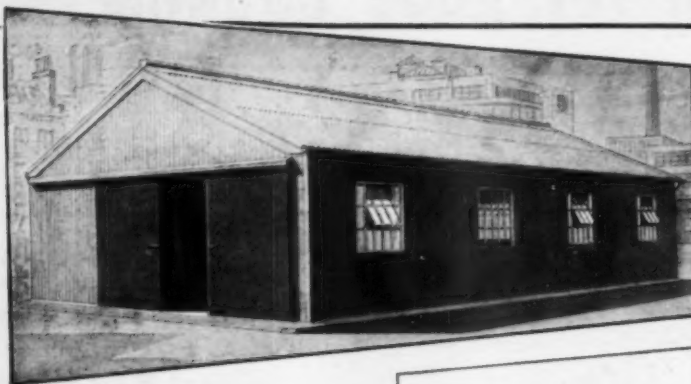
Please consult us on all large cooking problems

WE SHALL BE GLAD TO SEND YOU A FULLY DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET

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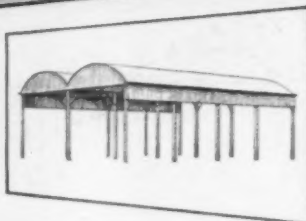


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LANDMARKS IN STEEL

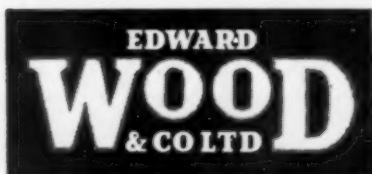


Architect: E. Vincent Harris, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
19 West Eaton Place, Eaton Square, London, S.W.1

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WINSTANLEY'S

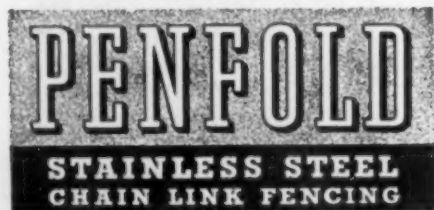
FOLLY . . .

DURING THE WINTER OF 1892, one man in Britain who had every reason to appear concerned was Sir James N. Douglass. Standing alone upon wave swept rocks some 14 miles from Plymouth was the lighthouse he had but recently erected—the Eddystone. No doubt, when lying abed and hearing the wind blustering outside, thoughts of the first builder of the lighthouse came into his mind. This was Henry Winstanley, an eccentric who created a wooden structure, pagoda-like, covered with paintings and gilded inscriptions. Winstanley would brook no criticism of his 'masterpiece' and stated that he wished he might be in the lighthouse during the worst storm that could be imagined.

In 1703 he got his wish. When morning came, after a night of furious tempest, Winstanley, the keepers and the tower had gone—the rock was completely bare!

Douglass, however, was a man of different calibre. He had learned from the past and, into his own building, put the experience of himself and others. Wisely, he chose his materials with the greatest care for he knew, too well, the destructive power of the elements. From the laying of the first stone until the light shone out over the dark waters, he radiated supreme confidence—and time has proved how justified this confidence really was.

In all projects where protection is essential against the atmosphere and the elements, the choice of suitable materials is all-important. That is why all who are faced with the problems of damage from extreme corrosion in both industry and coastal areas will welcome the new chain link fencing from PENFOLD. Manufactured from bright drawn STAINLESS STEEL wire it resists the onslaughts of atmospheric corrosion. May we send you full details?



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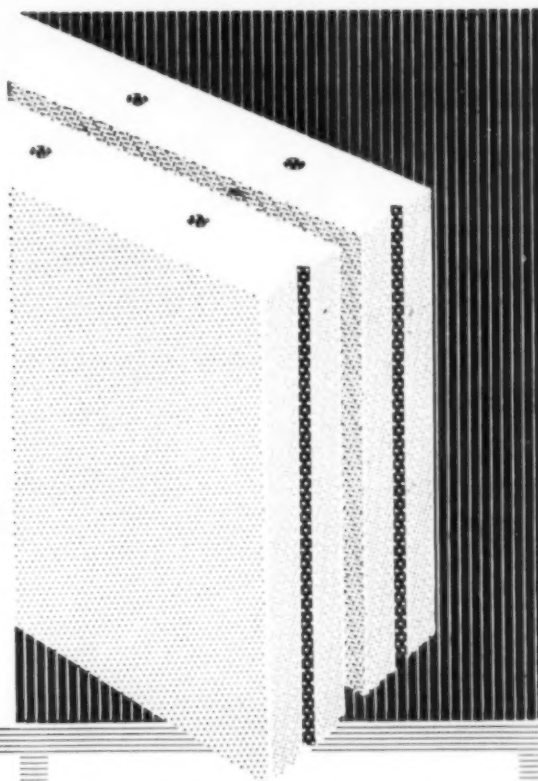
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2 $\frac{1}{2}$ GPH	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$



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Infants' School for Bucks County Council, WATER EATON, BLECHLEY, faced with IBSTOCK BUFF-MULTI RUSTICS

*Architect: Raymond C. White, F.R.I.B.A.
Contractors: Donald Lockhart, Ltd.*

• Whatever posterity may say of mid-20th century school construction, scholars of the period have no cause for complaint of lack of brightness in the buildings. Ibstock Buff-multi rustics, one of the most popular, inexpensive, light facing bricks of the day, maintains this attractive impression "to the outward walls."

Ibstock

Owing to present demand, supplies of facings of most types are booked for a long time ahead, and reservations for 1955/56 are now being made.

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Ibstock Brick & Tile Company, Ltd., near Leicester. Phone: Ibstock 391. London: L.M.R. Goods Depot, Wright's Lane, Kensington, W.8. Phone: Western 1281

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THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

28 April 1955

"The Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas, is £2 15s. 0d. post paid; U.S.A. and Canada \$9.00

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ARCHITECT FOR THE CITY

WHOEVER is appointed to fill the newly created post of Architect to the City of London will be fully aware that his "prime responsibility . . . in the immediate future would be the control through planning powers of aesthetics and design of new buildings in the city, and liaison with the officers of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and other Government departments, of the London County Council, and the Royal Fine Art Commission." (Our italics).

The City Corporation have obviously taken notice of the widely expressed dissatisfaction with the design of many of the new building projects in their area, and have apparently decided not to rely entirely on the Royal Fine Art Commission to knock them into shape.

There are many who will doubt whether there is anywhere to be found an architect fit to control other architects' work on aesthetic grounds, but, even so, the salary is hardly generous enough to attract five candidates from whom a man can be chosen with prestige sufficient to command the respect required for this position.

Better that the R.F.A.C. should continue to do what they can than that the successful candidate should be of insufficient stature. The snags for controllers of aesthetics were well and truly brought out in the discussion at the A.A. earlier this year, in which Mr. Robert Jordan said that "no man is fit to control another man in the realm of aesthetics, least of all is the sort of man who wants to control another man fit to control him. . . . I would disapprove of any authority such as the L.C.C. vetting the elevations of private architects working for private clients, but I would thoroughly approve of their doing what they have done on the South Bank, turning themselves into the building owner, becoming the client, and acting in the spirit of the eighteenth century enlightened landlord by approving their tenants' architects. The two things are absolutely distinct and separate."

The City, one would imagine, could follow the example of the L.C.C., at least in some areas, and their architect would then be able to co-ordinate the separate designs into a comprehensive whole with a recognizable character—in other words "The City," in a twentieth century form.

The salary offered does not suggest that the duties of the City Architect are deemed to include the right to lord it over his employers, the Court of Common Council. But it would be in the City's best interests to appoint an adviser of the highest order rather than a kind of glorified architectural rodent officer.

THE STONES OF BRITAIN

ONE'S sense of values has to be very strong and acute to distinguish what is of value to the nation in its struggle for survival at the present time.

Old buildings, many might think, had had it. But what is it we think of when we think of Britain? Almost entirely the symbols or images are of things that are past, on their way out or shamefully neglected. The myth can thrive on the most meagre remains, but let us suppose for a moment that the Roman buildings in this country had not been looted for their building materials, but had been revered and maintained through the centuries. In a pamphlet written with great force, persuasion and succinctness, Mr. John Harvey, the medievalist (he is also consultant architect to Winchester College) puts the case for the problem of Old Buildings to be taken seriously and treated as urgent. In his opinion

"It is more than time that the country awakened to the squandering of its patrimony now in progress, a senseless destruction quite largely due to the people's own elected representatives in local government, and elsewhere inadequately combated by those representatives. The remedy will only come when a national sense of indignation at such waste has been aroused, for nothing short of this can remedy abuses.

[Continued on page 493]



SOCIEDAD DE ARQUITECTOS MEXICANOS
Chichén Itzá.
Templo de los tigres.
Yucatán, México.
Cultura maya.



SOCIEDAD DE ARQUITECTOS MEXICANOS
Monumento a Cuauhtémoc.
Paseo de la Reforma, México, D.F.



SOCIEDAD DE ARQUITECTOS MEXICANOS
Ciudad Saternostavio, México, D.F.
Alfaro.
Arquitecto: Félix V. Wanda.



SOCIEDAD DE ARQUITECTOS MEXICANOS
Escuela primaria.
Colonia prelatado, México, D.F.
Arquitecto: Lela Guillermo Brindley.

The photographic exhibition of Mexican Architecture was opened by H. E. The Mexican Ambassador last week. It remains at the R.I.B.A. until May 2, and goes to the Building Centre from May 4-14. Our pictures on this page have been selected to illustrate a quotation from the Society of Mexican Architects explanatory outline :
We feel ourselves to be the heirs to 4,000 years of architecture, a synthesis of the highest cultural tradition of the Native American and one of the most highly developed aspects of Western Culture; our work in the future must be worthy of such origins.

Continued from page 491]

To arouse this deep and burning indignation is by far the most serious problem for those who already know the facts."

The pamphlet is being circulated by the British Archaeological Association and by the Men of the

Stones, and a certain number of copies are available to the public at 1s. If someone could be found to finance a reprint, this passionate and eloquent appeal might stir enough people to force action to be taken.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

BLINDFOLD JUSTICES

I have always been puzzled by the ways of Licensing Justices. I once worked for an architect who specialized in the design of pubs. Within his sphere of compact planning, and the correct placing of the ladies and gents for adequate supervision, he was an expert. Brewers thought the world of him because he never failed to satisfy the Licensing Justices. He knew their likes and dislikes intimately. Special plans were always produced in the office for licensing sessions, but I do not remember any elevations. I may be wrong but my impression is that the Justices were not very interested in the external appearance as long as there could be *adequate supervision*. It may have been that they knew this architect would never shock them, for he was a competent exponent of the Neo-Georgian-with-two-stone-vases-on-top school.

From a cutting sent to me by a Liverpool reader I see that, in the Wirral at any rate, the Licensing Justices concern themselves with the visual aspects of pub design and even have ideas on style. A new public house (hotel in the report although there is to be no public sleeping accommodation) is to be built at Bebington. It was apparently first designed in 1939 in the Neo-Georgian manner, but construction was postponed. The scheme was revised earlier this year and submitted to the Bench, who decided that although they were satisfied of the need for a public-house the "plans" were not in accord with the surrounding property—whatever that may mean. Evidently the architect understood quite clearly what was meant for his new design is in what the *Liverpool Echo* describes as "characteristic" half-timber. The layout is said to be not very dissimilar from the 1939 scheme.

The architect is Sir Alfred Shennan who, you will remember, was knighted in 1952 for political services.

AT THE MANSION HOUSE

The ways of City companies are to me in a world apart. I find them, dare I admit it, faintly comical. For the companies and their liverymen have become so very unlike what they were and were intended to be. Meaningless tradition artificially kept alive is among the greatest of the bores. The eating of large dinners is pleasant enough, but the penance of listening to long and intensely dull speeches is a high price to pay for one's gourmandise. When speeches are dull it is maddening to see at the top-table people, not on the speaker's list, who would have done it so much better. Not only was Professor Richardson not on the list of speakers but he was not even mentioned by the proposer of the toast to the guests at a dinner I attended recently. There were, it is true, a number of very distinguished persons present, but it was unfortunate that at a dinner where quite a lot was said about the rebuilding of the City the architect P.R.A. was omitted. It is, I must admit, just possible that I was

asleep when his name was mentioned, but I do not think so.

The occasion was the Livery dinner of the Worshipful Company of Solicitors of the City of London, one of the youngest of the Livery Companies. It was held in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House. It is an excellent setting and well ventilated, but why have the loud-speakers been allowed to disfigure it so badly? And why is it called Egyptian?

AT THE DORCHESTER

James Cubitt & Partners were joint hosts with Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., and Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, at a party given last week when a model of the factory—illustrated here last week—for the Burma Pharmaceutical Industry was presented to the Burmese Chargé d'Affaires. At the time of writing the model can still be seen at the Building Centre. One cannot help wondering what the Burmese Chargé d'Affaires will do with so large and specialized a gift.

AT THE R.I.B.A.

The delayed Mexican exhibition was opened by the Mexican Ambassador last week. It is interesting and impressive. The pictures of modern work are supported by a large historical section showing the part that both indigenous and Spanish design has played in the production of contemporary Mexican architecture.

Mexican architecture is different. At least, some of it is. Much looks towards the acknowledged modern masters but a number of designers also look back to the original Mexican civilization for their decoration, with startling results.

Mexico is evidently a country where some people still live in luxury, and pictures of the interior of an astonishingly lush but heavy house contrast with those of shops designed to a most modest specification.

As I mentioned last week the R.I.B.A. can only accommodate the exhibition until May 2. It will reopen at the Building Centre on May 4 and will remain there until May 14.

THE MEDWAY COLLEGE OF ART, ROCHESTER

This college has recently taken over a largish building vacated by the technical college. Forbiddingly Edwardian-fire-station in style it has a pleasant interior largely because of its huge windows and high ceilings. It is in the course of conversion and will eventually accommodate all departments comfortably. The department of architecture is a "listed school" and prepares students for the R.I.B.A. Intermediate. Mr. John Poltock is head of the Department under Mr. C. Stanley Hayes, the Principal of the College. Arriving to give a talk there last week, I came face to face with a large and sobering sheet of lettering, beautifully

done, which said—as far as I can remember—"Between the concept and the realization falls the shadow."

I was urged to drive my car across the Medway Bridge before five o'clock. Otherwise, they said, you may be here for hours. It was not quite as bad as that, but on Easter Monday it took 2½ hours to move from the bottom of Chatham Hill to the top of Strood Hill which must be under three miles. There appears to be no solution of this problem in sight.

NEW B.T.H. SHOWROOM

A new lighting showroom was opened last week at Crown House, in the Aldwych, by the B.T.H. Company. The decoration is sleek and austere but gives the maximum of technical information. A party is not the best occasion on which to inspect such a place, and I must go again and look more closely. However, I saw enough to be able to tell you that it is worth a visit, particularly if you have any large-scale installations in mind. The displays include an ingenious system for providing artificial lighting in structures with shell concrete roofs.

AT THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

So rapid is the change in fashionable architectural opinion that even the strongest defenders of the outside of the R.F.H. now admit that it is not perfect. The inside, too, is being critically pulled to pieces. It is possible to find fault with any building, but the inside of the R.F.H. still gives me great pleasure. I have been there several times lately and have sat in various places. I still think it is a magnificent interior. On my last visit I noticed that every one of the specially designed cranked lever handles on the lavatory doors which I examined was broken. I could not tell precisely why, but the ebony or other hardwood had broken away level with the fixing pin nearest the door. This must surely point to a fault in the design.

I do wish the L.C.C. had not chosen the same colours for their uniforms as Bertram Mills' Circus. For one thing I do not like being reminded that Christmas is coming in April, and for another I do not like green uniforms with red facings.

ABNER

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mr. Donald McMorran, F.R.I.B.A., has been elected A.R.A.

Arcon Group's 100th Meeting

Last week the Arcon group marked its 100th meeting by inviting members of the technical press to visit for the first time the offices of their consulting architects, Rodney Thomas and A. M. Gear; and to see the progress of their research work.

The group—readers may recall—was formed in 1943, largely as the inspiration of the late Edric Neel. Its member firms include I.C.I., Ltd., who supply non-ferrous metal, paint and plastics; Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd. (tubes and fabrication of welded structures); United Steel Companies (structural steelwork and stainless steel alloys); Williams & Williams, Ltd. (metal windows, doors and patent glazing); Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports), Ltd., who undertake marketing research distribution and supervision of erection.

Well-known products to date include the Arcon prefabricated house and many variations of the Arcon roof. Since 1948 Arcon structures have been exported to 80 countries and provide a total coverage of 15 million square feet.

The organization is probably unique; and shows a high standard in private enterprise as some of its own members are in competition with one another.

An outstanding feature of the consultants' research is the care they take in breaking down each problem into appropriate elements, which are recorded with free-hand sketches and notes; the subsequent build-up of ideas is similarly treated.

Present research is mainly concentrated on the design of building-components of dry construction.

Interesting items on which research is proceeding includes a steel fabri-

cated structural system with self-locking spliced column connections and beams which hook on; the joints are site welded. A post and beam cladding system for multi-storey structures, to meet fire regulations. A steel trough roofing system. A system of modular partitioning with standard corner connections and "make weight" pieces to take up differences in overall length.

It was disappointing to learn that the Arcon project for a hotel in Cairo is not going forward.

It was a stimulating visit, followed by an excellent lunch, at which Mr. W. F. Lutyens, Chairman of the Group and former Production Director of I.C.I., presided.

Work Study for the Building Industry

Five building firms put a total of sixty-five of their high-level management through a one-and-a-half-day course on the appreciation of Work Study. Lecturers were supplied by the Central work study department of the I.C.I., the work study school at Cranfield, three firms of Industrial Consultants and the T.U.C. Building, being an assembly industry, will well profit from Work Study, particularly if it is associated with full co-operation with the architect. The five firms making up the course were:—Richard Costain, Ltd., Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., John Laing & Sons, Ltd., The Unit Construction Co., Ltd., and George Wimpey & Co., Ltd.

The President of the L.M.B.A., Mr. L. J. Holloway, addressing the Central No. 1 Area of the Association, said: "I cannot see any immediate signs that doctrines of planning in advance, selective tendering, codes of practice for invitations to tender and other schemes designed to do away with the troubles

that we inherit when we get a contract, will be adopted. It means, therefore, that any decrease in the cost of building must come from our own ability to manage more efficiently and make more efficient use of labour, materials and machinery."

Leverhulme Scholarship in Architecture, 1955

The Leverhulme Scholarship, tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, London, value £2,000, which includes payment of fees and maintenance for five years, has been awarded this year to Mr. Andrew W. Anderson (City of Norwich Grammar School).

COMING EVENTS

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

May 2 at 5.30 p.m. Ordinary General Meeting. Bryan Anstey, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., will give an address on "The City of To-morrow: Barbican and Beyond." At 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.

Royal Institute of British Architects

May 3 at 6 p.m. Annual General Meeting at 66, Portland Place, W.1.

The Housing Centre Trust

May 3 at 6 p.m. Talk by the Mayor of Lambeth, Councillor Major H. N. White, J.P., on "The Housing of Immigrant Workers," at 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1.

Architects' Benevolent Society

May 4 at 12 noon. Annual General Meeting at the R.I.B.A. The President, C. H. Aslin, will be in the chair.

Town Planning Institute

May 5-6. Annual Spring Meeting at Harrogate.

Historic Churches Preservation Trust

May 6-7. Conference on Problems in the preservation of Churches, at Convocation Hall, Church House, Westminster.

In Parliament

Budget and Building

The income-tax concessions in the Budget benefit the whole building industry, professional, technical, trade and manual. In the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the simple orthodox reduction of 6d in the standard rate, with appropriate reductions in the lower rates, is the one method which combines all his objectives—to preserve the balance of the economy, provide a direct incentive to the forces of growth and expansion, and give deserved encouragement to individual households; the one measure only which would be regarded as the most positive and heartening encouragement to all—employers and workers alike—who can contribute energy and enterprise to the development of the economy. The effect in general terms is to relieve industry of a tax burden of £40 millions a year, and to take nearly 2,500,000 more persons out of liability for income tax—increasing the total to about five millions.

In the Budget debates, necessarily truncated by the impending dissolution of Parliament, the affairs of the building industry in relation to both the need for expanding production and the demands on capital investment at home, have received less notice than in recent years. What the Chancellor had to say went little further than was indicated in the recent *Economic Survey*, and such sparse comment as there has been made no advance on the observations that the *Survey* itself evoked.

Analysing likely home demand in his assessment of Exchequer prospects in the current financial year, Mr. Butler said the upward trend in fixed investment was continuing. Housing was not likely to show so great an increase this year, but investment in the nationalized industries should continue to rise. There were encouraging indications that in private manufacturing industry the demand for factories, plant and machinery was rising—as had been so ardently desired. There was no reason why the recent increase in interest rates should discourage sound, long-term investment. The need for the type of investment that would raise production and expand capacity was as great as ever; and the conditions of orderly economic growth which the Government's monetary policy was designed to foster were precisely those in which long-term investment could be undertaken with the surest hope of success. Summing up over the whole field, public and private, he expected investment in 1955 to increase by at least the same amount as last year; but productive industry was likely to take a larger share and housing a smaller share of this increase.

The most substantial Opposition comment was made by Mr. Sparkes, who demanded "Why should the Chancellor not have done more for housing?" Government grants and payments to new towns were falling,

and the difficulty in getting people to go to the new towns from congested areas arose because rents were too high and the sacrifice involved was too great. In Greater London and the big cities and towns the problem of rents for new accommodation was also serious. The Government had made it much more difficult by increasing interest charges. If the Chancellor had money to dispose of, why had he not reduced the interest rate from 4½ per cent to 3½—or better still, why not grant interest-free loans for housing? Private enterprise was not able to provide housing accommodation for the ordinary working people, who looked to local authorities and the State to supply their needs.

As a footnote, it may be recorded that on April 19 Mr. Sandys, Minister of Housing and Local Government, stated in answer to questions by two Labour M.P.s that letters had been received from 18 local authorities about the new borrowing rates. Mr. Oliver said that the increase meant more than 1s a week on a £1,500 house. Mr. Sandys put the increase in the cost of loan charges on the average council house at about £3 a year.

Pay Rise in Civil Engineering Construction Industry

The increases, made in response to a claim by the operatives, are of three halfpence an hour for navvies or labourers and twopence halfpenny an hour for craftsmen, and operate on and from April 18, 1955.

ITALIAN COMPETITION OPEN

The Italian town of Cantù is sponsoring a large international furniture competition, with a panel of judges which includes Geo Ponti, Alvar Aalto, Finn Juhl, Romano Barocchi and Carlo de Carli.

Competitors are asked to submit room plans and designs of furniture drawn to scale, with life-sized details, for one or more of eight categories. Dimensions of the rooms are prescribed, and also the pieces of furniture to be included. These are: (1) Planning of furniture for four rooms—entrance hall, dining room, parents' room and single bedroom. (2) Planning of furniture for a living room. (3) Designing of six prescribed pieces of furniture in wood, of small size and easily dismantled for export. (4) The same as (3) only in metal. (5) Designing of a piece of cabinet-made furniture, employing inlay or the use of ivory, crystal, metal or leather (choice of subjects). (6) Planning of a suite of furniture completely or partly upholstered. (7) Planning of three groups of office furniture. (8) Planning of three groups of service furniture—kitchen, laundry-ironing room and pantry.

Three prizes of varying amounts are offered in each section, ranging from £1,500,000 to £200,000. (The present rate of exchange is £1,700 to the £.)

Entry forms must be submitted to the organizers by May 10, and plans must be consigned by May 25. The furniture designs in the prize-winning plans will be made up in Italy and will be exhibited in the First Exhibition of Award Furniture to be held at Cantù from September 17–October 5. Entry forms and further details may be obtained from *Prima Mostra Selettiva e Concorso Internazionale del Mobile, Cantù, Italy*.

Association of Municipal Corporations' Report on Monopolies in Building Materials

AT to-day's meeting of the Council of the Association of Municipal Corporations at Church House, Westminster, the agenda paper includes a report on Monopolies by a special sub-committee of the General Purposes Committee of the Association. The members of the committee were: Alderman Sir Miles Mitchell (Chairman of the General Purposes Committee), Alderman Sir William Grimshaw (Vice-Chairman of the General Purposes Committee), Alderman J. W. F. Hill (Lincoln), Alderman F. A. Parish (Bristol), Alderman R. Charlton (Andover), Alderman H. T. Bush (Cheltenham), Alderman A. W. Graham Brown (Guildford), Alderman Sir Alfred Shennan (Liverpool), Alderman A. Charlton Curry (Newcastle upon Tyne), Councillor Arnold Tweedale (Oldham), Alderman G. D. Hastwell (Barrow-in-Furness), Councillor H. D. Steele (Worthing), Councillor L. A. Beschi (Willesden), the Town Clerks of Manchester, Sheffield, Hornsey and Paddington, the City Engineers of Birmingham, Leeds and Plymouth, and the Borough Engineers of Huddersfield, Chesterfield and Ealing.

Report of Special Sub-committee of the General Purposes Committee

1. The Bristol City Council informed the Association that they were receiving identical tenders for certain goods or work to be performed, and they invited the Association to seek the views of other local authorities in order that a consolidated case might be put to the Board of Trade for reference to the Monopolies Commission. (No approach can be made direct to the Commission.)

2. The General Purposes Committee decided to seek the views of other member authorities before considering whether to approach the Board of Trade. They also decided that the other Associations of local authorities should be asked to consider undertaking a similar investigation.

3. The C.C.A. and R.D.C.A. have agreed to make an enquiry of their members about monopolistic practices, but have not so far informed the Association of the outcome. The U.D.C.A. have decided that as they have not received any representations from members about the submission of identical tenders they are not prepared to take part in an enquiry.

4. A number of local authorities were asked for details of tenders received over the last twelve months for certain articles in respect of which the Association had been informed that identical tenders had been received. They were also asked for information on any other items for which they received identical tenders. From the

replies received, the City Engineer of Birmingham prepared a memorandum (see * below). In addition to this memorandum, we have considered letters received from members drawing attention to the fact that they have received similar tenders for the supply of certain articles or services.

5. We do not feel able, on the information before us, to express any opinion on whether the prices quoted to local authorities for goods which appear to be subject to a monopoly or a price ring are reasonable. It is for the Monopolies Commission to decide, on the information they are empowered to obtain, whether the profit margin in any particular instance is too high.

6. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in some instances there would appear to be a monopoly or price ring in respect of certain goods which only applies in certain localities and is not nation-wide. In such cases, we do not recommend the Association to take any action at the present time.

7. We would also point out that in many cases local authorities stipulate that a British Standard is to apply and in such circumstances we would not be surprised at the prevalence of similar tenders.

8. We do, however, recommend that the Association should, without implying any form of criticism of the suppliers, ask the Board of Trade to receive a deputation from the Association to discuss the supply of the following articles to local authorities: Cement; bolts, nuts and washers; wire nails; sheet lead, pipes and traps; metal windows and doors; bitumen emulsion; road tar; precast concrete goods; earthenware pipes; galvanized dustbins; salt; spun iron pipes; and street-lighting equipment. Dated January 11, 1955.

* *Memorandum by the City Engineer of Birmingham, Sir Herbert Manzoni*
Terms of Reference

1. The attention of the Association has been drawn to the fact that identical tenders have recently been received by members for the following articles:—Cement, chain link fencing; bolts, nuts and washers; wire nails; sheet lead, pipes and traps; galvanized metal windows and standard metal windows and doors.

2. Information has also been received that identical tenders had been submitted to a member for the following:—bitumen emulsion; road tar; pre-cast concrete goods (kerb, channel, paving stocks).

3. Before deciding to refer the matter to the Monopolies Commission, the General Purposes Committee required more information and twenty local authorities were circularized with the request to specify the above items and give information covering date of tender, number of firms tendering—indicating local firms and firms outside the council's area—and also whether such firms were actual manufacturers or merchants. The prices quoted were asked for and any variations such as discount allowed, quantity or other rebates.

4. Dealing with these items individually, the following points arise:—

(1) *Cement*

There is a very tight ring in the cement industry and all the authorities approached state that, when tenders are requested, identical prices are received. There are of course variations in price and these would seem to be in relation to the haulage distance necessary.

(2) *Chain link fencing*

This commodity does not appear to be covered in the same way as cement. Six of the member authorities state that the tenders have varied as between local merchants and manufacturers, but in July of this year Birmingham requested prices from two manufacturers and three merchants and were given the same basic prices with percentage surcharge in each case; the monthly settlement discount allowed by each of the firms was also the same in each case. On the other hand, Liverpool asked for tenders in January, 1954, for 50 rolls—each 55 yards of 32in — heavy galvanized woven wire fencing, and obtained nineteen quotations (four local merchants and fifteen makers outside the city) and the prices varied between 58s 3.6d to 112s 6d less 2½ per cent per roll.

(3) *Bolts, nuts and washers*

The prices of this commodity are subject to standard price lists—(a) that of the Black Bolt and Nut Association, and (b) that of the Bright Bolt and Nut Association. Prices are quoted at a plusage on the standard list which at the moment appear to vary as between areas. Liverpool had sixteen tenders recently of which nine were identical in price, the others varying by a few coppers only.

(4) *Wire nails*

Here the standard price list is issued by the Nails Association and, in general, tenders are identical although one or two slight variations are referred to.

(5) *Sheet lead, pipes and traps*

Supplies of lead and commodities made therefrom are subject to the standard prices of the Lead Sheet and Pipe Manufacturers' Association, but on account of the variations in the price of raw metals, tenders vary up or down in accordance with the market. Manchester, however, seems to buy sheet lead and pipes at a special rate below standard prices amounting to £6 per ton or £6 10s if two-ton lots are ordered. There were variations in tenders obtained by Sheffield, but between the lowest and the highest price submitted, the difference did not amount to more than 1 per cent.

(6) *Metal windows and doors*

Willesden's experience in two cases of three tenders being received was that in each case two tenders were identical and the other was about 4 per cent below. Recently a third quotation was obtained with two prices absolutely identical and one substantially in excess of the other two. The interesting part here is that each of the seven component items in steel door frames were priced at identical figures in the two cases referred to. Recent prices obtained by Ealing, Worthing, and Manchester were identical. Prices obtained in November, 1953, by Birmingham from seven manufacturers returned three identical figures (the lowest) and others between 4 per cent and 8 per cent higher. Huddersfield's experience relative to metal windows shows distinct variations between the highest and lowest figures. In this case, one local tender was much higher than the lowest received. In Liverpool, identical tenders have been and are being received.

(7) *Bitumen emulsion*

The experience of most of the replying authorities in this case is that identical prices are received, there being two with slight variations — Sheffield and Huddersfield. In the case of Sheffield, prices were received from manufacturers outside the area and the variation from the lowest price was 2d per ton in the case of the others quoting. Huddersfield's tenders, again from outside the local area, varied considerably.

(8) *Road tar*

All authorities obtaining tenders for road tar state that the basic prices are the same in each tender.

(9) *Pre-cast concrete goods*

In most authorities the basic prices submitted by tenderers are identical. Experience seems to show that local firms all quote the same prices, but outside manufacturers and merchants submit prices which would appear to vary with the haulage distance. Differing prices are, however, submitted in respect of concrete pipes, but this may depend upon the specification issued.

(10) *Earthenware pipes*

In the earthenware pipe trade, the National Pipe Federation issue a standard price list and, generally speaking, there is no variation between manufacturers' and merchants' tenders which are based on the current issued price list. There are variations in the case of bends and special pipes in some cases. There is sometimes, however, a variation in the cash discount allowed, but it would appear that there is a strong trade association covering the earthenware pipe trade.

Sundries

5. Cases have been referred to by some authorities of other commodities not mentioned in the original terms of reference which appear to be subject to identical tenders. Both Manchester and Chesterfield find this happens in the case of salt; Wolverhampton have found it in the case of spun iron pipes; Barrow-in-Furness have received identical tenders in respect of wire reinforcement and galvanized dustbins. Willesden also has received identical tenders in respect of galvanized dustbins.

6. An examination of the correspondence submitted rather indicates that, in some cases where prices vary slightly, some arrangement may have been made whereby a particular supplier effects a slightly lower tender in order to receive a share of the business; whether this is done or not is difficult to state.

7. There might be a point, too, in that local merchants may vary their discount slightly in accordance with the volume of business received from the local authority, but this point might be difficult to establish. Whether or not in the case of building materials merchants are forced to tender at certain prices under the risk of having the manufacturers' supplies cut off is another point upon which evidence is not available but might be sought. Dated September 16, 1954.

CORRECTION

In the special issue on oil firing, on April 21, the fuel consumptions of the "Samoa" Burners, by Franglo Products, Ltd., and the "Little" Burners, by D. E. Stuttaf, were given in pints per hour and not gallons per hour as stated.

Also for the model K-L10,000 by Key Leather Co., Ltd., the consumption in galls/hr at 40,000 B.Th.U. should read as 0.3125.



From south, Ship Lane on right

Canynge House, Redcliff Hill, Bristol

J. NELSON MEREDITH, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect

A Critical Appreciation by BRYAN LITTLE

A VISIT to Canynge House, paid recently and at a time when nearly all the flats and maisonettes had been occupied, gives an opportunity to consider some æsthetic and other points of the first building to be completed in this important scheme, and to realize how the accommodation provided actually works out for some of those who have moved in.

Æsthetically, the block, whose successors will not exactly resemble it in scale or plan, is a considerable challenge by reason of its ground plan, in the articulation of its two main elements, and in the differing colour schemes which have been employed, in what at times

seems a slightly feverish quest for chromatic variety, to diversify its frontages.

As the illustrations show, Canynge House consists of two long, narrow blocks, sited en echelon and both of them of the width of one flat or maisonette. They both run east and west, the larger of the two being placed to the east of the other. The connecting block, rising to a higher elevation than the other two and partly supported on piers so as to give a clear way beneath it, is partly faced with brickwork of a light colour and unlike that used in other sections of the block. Elsewhere one is treated to such differing colour effects as dark red plaster



From north-west; store in the foreground

Canynge House, Bristol

alternating with varnished boarding, blue plaster and red brick in succeeding bands, a general use of pale green outside doors and, in the central block, to an alternation of blue plaster walling and cream-faced balconies pierced by circular openings. The general effect, if a little less gay than some of the almost Mediterranean colouring used for new flat blocks in Plymouth, is certainly exciting and should readily dispel dullness. The basement stage of the eastern block, and the two end walls of the one lying closer to Redcliff Hill, present an unbroken face of squared, but undressed blocks of stone. The result is a tribute to the long-established local tradition of stone building, but the stonework of Canynge House, though in a way impressive, does not marry entirely happily with the smooth surfaces of the adjacent brickwork. The block as a whole, in its refreshingly uncompromising modernity, is an interesting foil to the medieval grandeur of St. Mary Redcliffe whose great spire rises close behind the flats; the eventual scheme will only be brought to fruition during several years, and after the pulling down of some adjacent streets of low grade or blighted late Georgian house property.

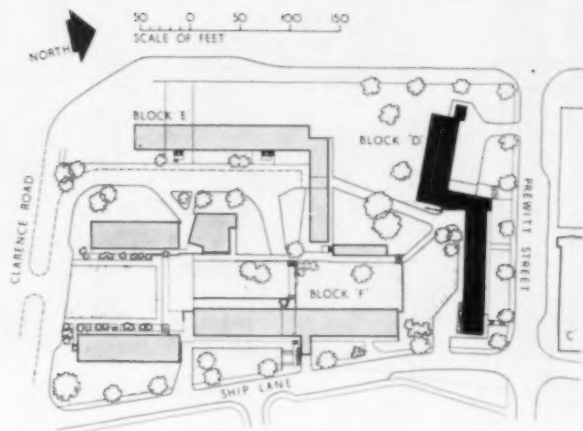
The filling up of Canynge House, and of Freeling House which is being completed close to it, is partly a matter of the reconcentration, in new buildings, of services which were in the immediate area before. This applies to some of the shops on the ground floor of Freeling House, while the doctor whose surgery is at one end of Canynge House was previously a very short distance away in Redcliff Hill. The letting of the flats themselves has not proved difficult, and the tenants are many of them not

from slum property, but from Council houses out in the suburbs whose distance from the centre of the city made them highly inconvenient for dwellers whose work lay in the middle of Bristol and involved night or shift work at times when no public transport was available. One man, for instance, who now lives in Canynge House has work in the main G.P.O. Sorting Office which is five minutes walk from his new home. His previous Council house was five miles away, and had often to be reached on a bicycle, through rain and darkness, at such times as 4 a.m.

The lack of coal fires in Canynge House, has not, apparently, caused any sentimental troubles from those who were previously accustomed to them. There are strong compensations in the excellent hot water supply with its thermostatic control. At the moment the system, designed not only to serve Canynge House but some of its neighbours as yet unbuilt, is somewhat uneconomical in relation to solid fuel consumed.

Experience has also revealed a few awkward points, happily remediable when the other blocks in the scheme are taken in hand (Chatterton House is already well under way), in the design and convenience of the flats and maisonettes now occupied. There are also some practical points arising from factors over which the designers, unless they had been able to lay down exactly what furniture was to be installed in the new accommodation, could have had no possible control.

I was told, for instance, that the combined spaces for the collection of pig food and inedible refuse have proved somewhat unsatisfactory, and that the kitchens in the

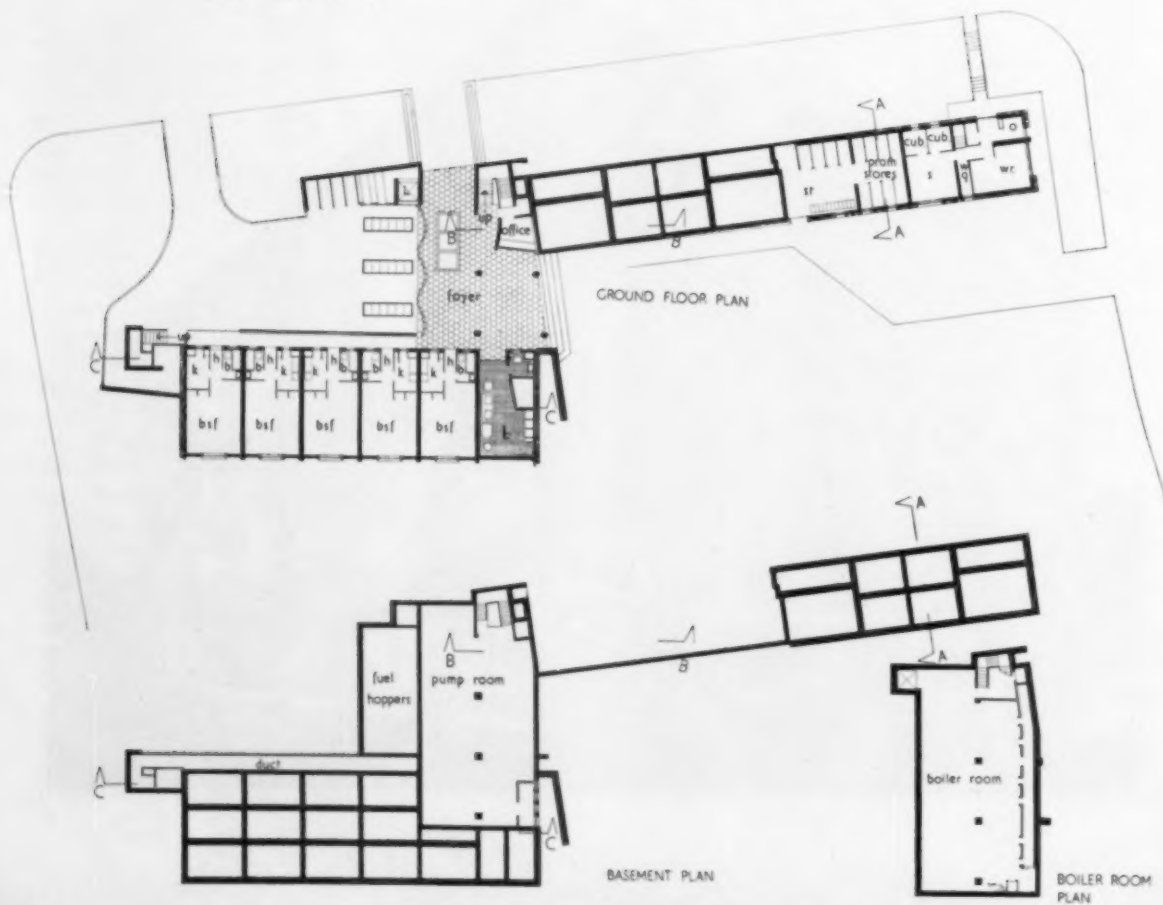
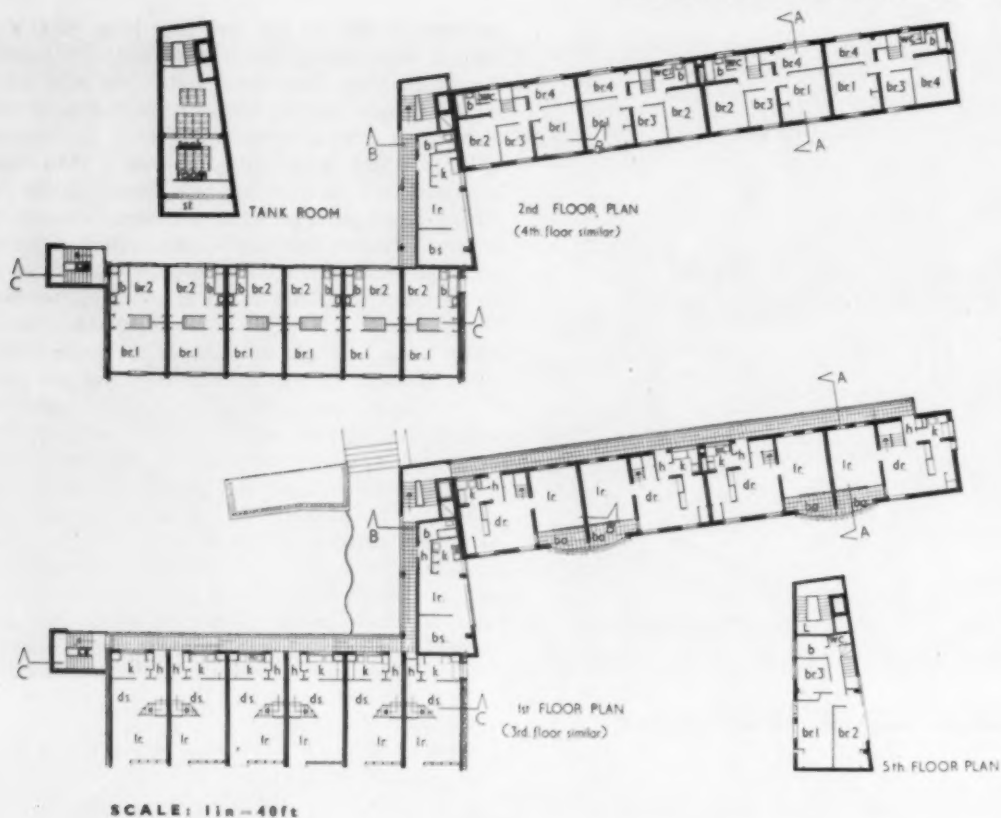


BLOCK PLAN OF REDCLIFF PRECINCT

one-roomed flats are too dark (this latter point I can confirm from observation). Some of the maisonettes, though on a generous enough scale for such blocks, are in fact a little tight for interior space, and things would be easier in some of their rooms were they provided with a few sliding doors instead of some of the swinging doors they now have. It has been found in some cases that the larger pieces of furniture cannot be manoeuvred into certain rooms, particularly those upstairs in the two-floor maisonettes; there is undoubtedly much to be said for the Dutch practice whereby heavy fittings are nearly always hoisted in through windows, special projecting pulleys being built into the fabric of the house or block of flats at a suitably high level. Finally, one sees from a few visits to the flats and maisonettes in Canynge House (and this is a problem which must exist in hundreds of similar blocks elsewhere), that the furniture brought in by new tenants is often hopelessly unsuitable, both æsthetically and in sheer bulk, for its new setting. It is not merely a matter of ponderous Victoriana in mid-twentieth-century rooms; much of what has clearly been made and bought in very recent years is far too lush and bulky for tautly contrived interiors which are better suited to the Windsor chair than to the three-piece suite.

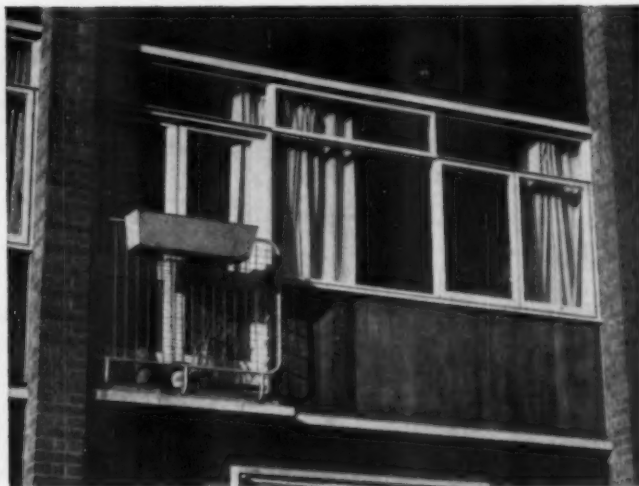
West wing from south-west; staircase block on left







The laundry



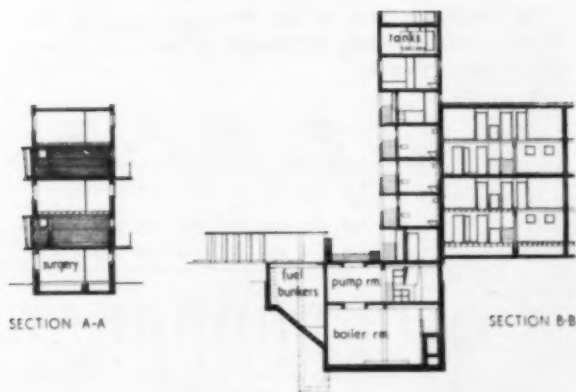
Window detail, west wing

Canyge House, Bristol

Staircase window, west wing



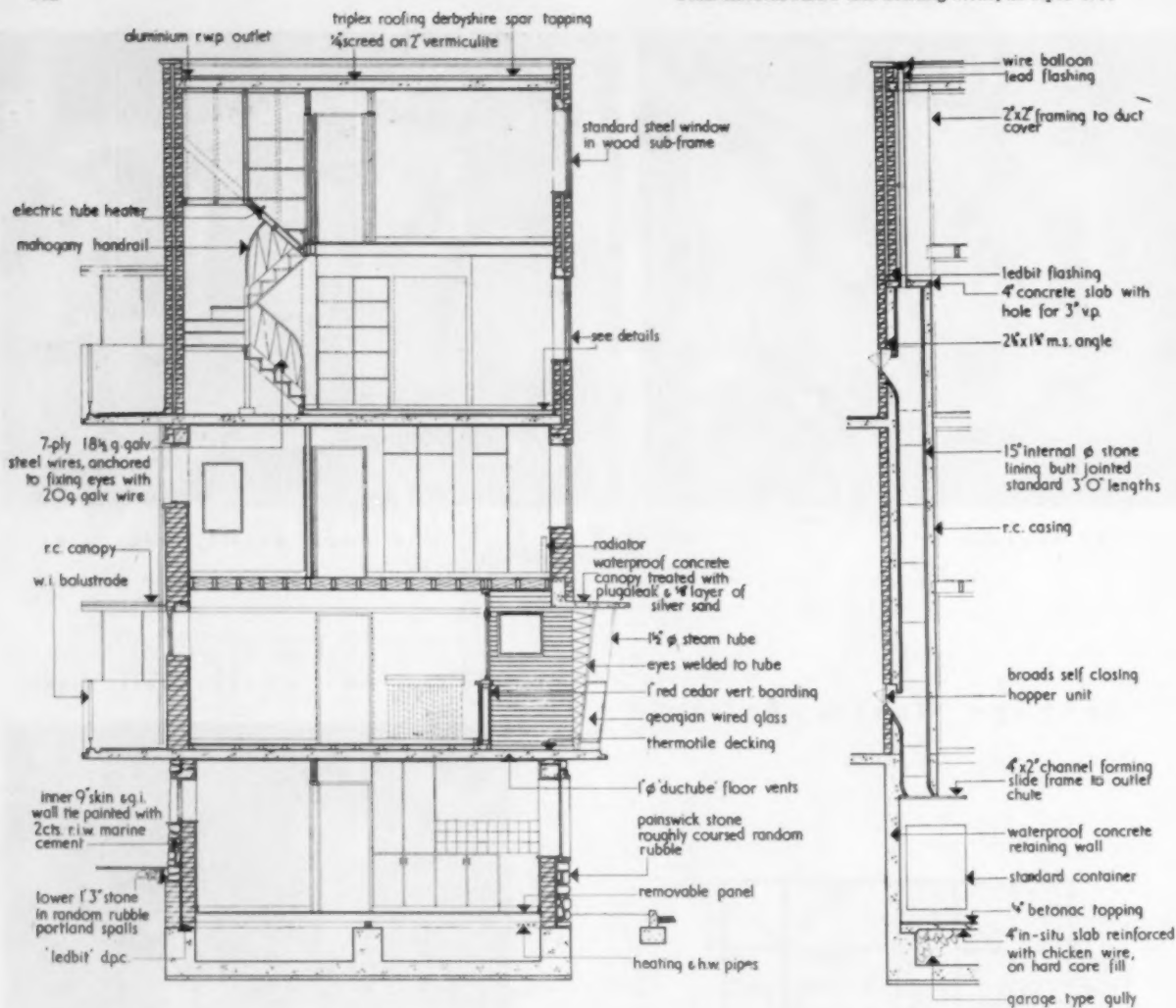
SECTION C-C



SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B





Canynge House, Bristol

General Information

CANYNGE House is the first and most important building to be completed in the Redcliff Redevelopment Area. The total project comprises 15 multi-storeyed blocks of dwellings of varying sizes set in an attractive parkland with children's play spaces at suitable intervals. Land has been or will be reserved for schools, a place of worship, accommodation for aged persons, a community centre and licensed premises.

The accommodation provided in Canynge House consists of 8 bed-sitting room flats with kitchen and bathroom, 12 2-bedroom maisonettes, 1 3-bedroom maisonette, and 8 4-bedroom maisonettes, a fully equipped communal laundry with crèche, doctor's surgery and perambulator and bicycle stores. The laundry is equipped with two Electrolux washing machines, one Broadbent 16-inch self-balancing electric hydro extractor, and three gas-heated drying cabinets.

The foundations are completely rafted in reinforced concrete and special precautions were taken to direct settlement problems to preconceived positions. The

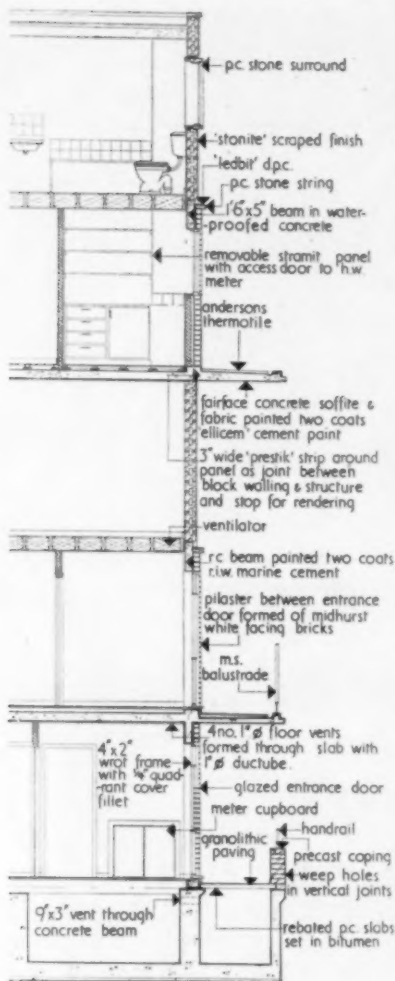
superstructures are constructed on the load-bearing cross-wall principle. Sound insulation between dwellings has been carefully considered. All the vertical plumbing and servicing of the dwellings has been carried out in ducts.

The provisional rents of the dwellings based on the 48 weeks and 52 weeks per annum systems of collection are as follows:—

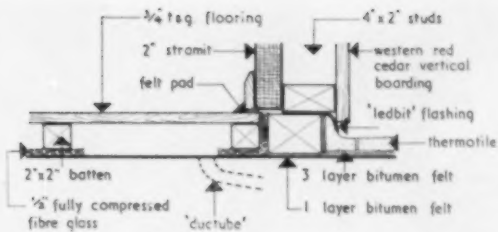
	Bed-sitting room		1-Bed-room		2-Bed-room		3-Bed-room		4-Bed-room	
	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48
	week	week	week	week	week	week	week	week	week	week
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Net rent for dwellings with central heating, etc. ...	20	9	22	6	20	9	22	6	22	9
Rate and Water Charges (say) ...	7	0	7	8	8	11	9	8	11	14
Inclusive rent of dwellings with central heating, etc. ...	27	9	30	2	29	8	32	2	33	4
Supply of Heat ...	2	6	2	7	2	6	2	7	2	6
*Hot Water ...	1	6	1	8	1	6	1	8	1	6
Use of communal laundry ...	1	6	1	8	1	6	1	8	1	6
Total payment by tenant ...	33	3	36	1	35	2	38	1	44	5

* Fixed charge subject to adjustment each quarter on reading the meter.

Sections through East wing and rubbish chute. Scale: 1 in = 8 ft



Section at
Floor level
Balcony Wall
Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ in = 1 ft

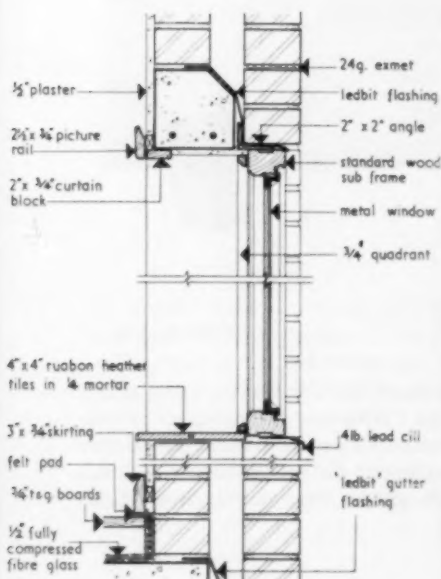


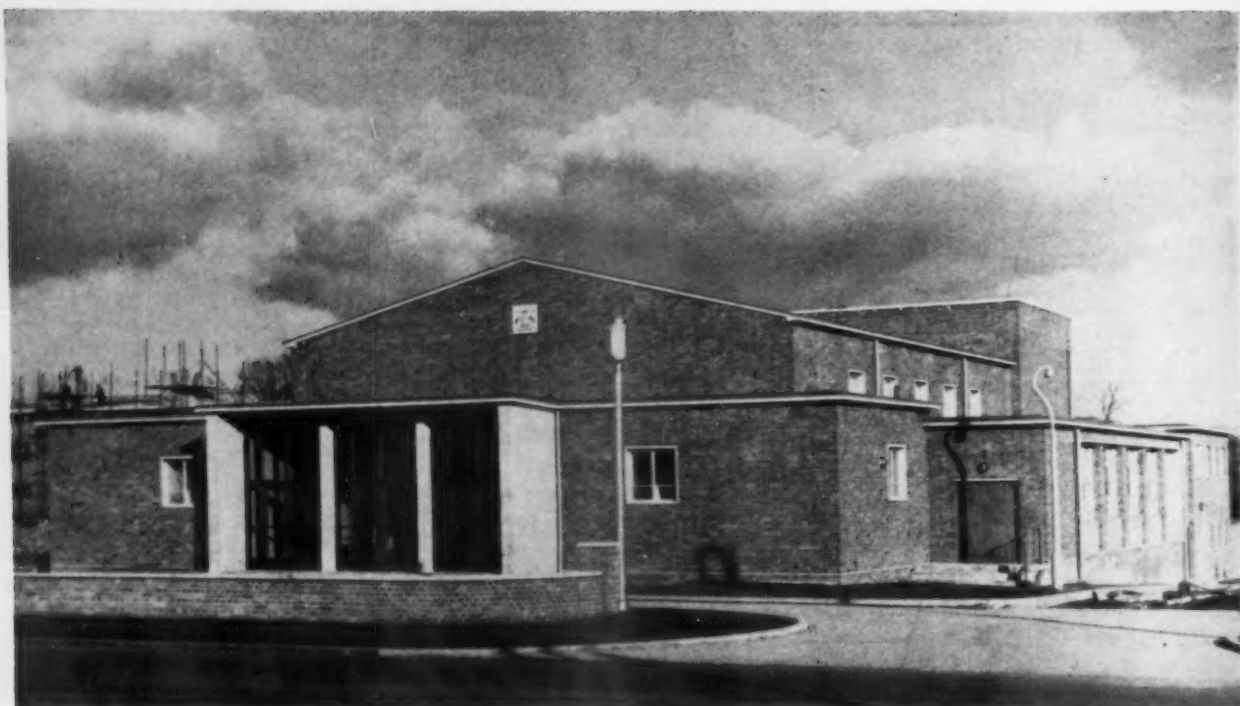
Architects: Alec Beckingsale, J. B. Moreton, G. L. Gomm
Quantity Surveyors: Banks, Wood & Partners
Heating & Electrical Consultants: Gregory & Partners
Structural Consultants: Clarke, Nicholls & Marcel
Contractors: Wm. Cowlin & Son Ltd., Bristol

Artificial Stone Dressings and Pavings: The Bristol Stone & Concrete Co., Ltd. Balcony Panels, Staircase Tower Window: Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd. Bricks: The Cattybrook Brick Co., Ltd. (Golden Brown Rustic Facings), Hall & Co., Ltd. (Midhurst White Facings). Ceilings: "Artes": J. A. Venn. Cycle Parking Blocks: Stelcon (Industrial Floors) Ltd. Doors: Jennings (Bristol) Ltd. Tucker Bros. (Designs) Ltd. (Steel). Electrical Installation: Buchanan & Curwen Ltd. External Rendering: "Stonite" Scraped Finish: Callow & Keppich Ltd. Gas Services: The South Western Gas Board. Gas Drying Cupboards to Laundry: Righton & Sons Ltd. Glascote Laylight: J. A. King & Co., Ltd. Heating, Hot & Cold Water Installation: Johnson & Baxter (Plymouth) Ltd. Kitchen Sink Units, Fuel Delivery Gratings, and Cat Ladders: M.A.C. (Engineering) Ltd. Kitchen Units: Jennings (Bristol) Ltd. Laundry Washing Machines: Electrolux Ltd. Lightning Conductors: W. J. Purse & Co., Ltd. Metal Screens and Balustrading: Tucker Bros. (Designs) Ltd. Plate Glass: Pilkington Bros. Paint and Distemper: Cotterell Bros., Ltd. Hy. Matthews & Co. Ltd. Plumbing: Arthur Scall & Son, Ltd. Radio & Television Service: Bristol Redifusion Service Ltd. Refuse Containers and Removal Trolley: Dennis Bros. Refuse Disposal System—"Multi-flor": Broads Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Sanitary Goods, Ironmongery and Door Furniture: Gardiner Sons & Co., Ltd. Signboards and Lettering: Ward & Co. Stone—Uncoursed Rubble: The South Western Stone Co., Ltd. Store Partitions: Godwin Warren (Engineering) Ltd. Surface Treatment of Coal Bunkers, etc.: Quickset Water Sealers, Ltd. Tanking "Thermohile": Paving and Built-up Roofing: D. Anderson & Son, Ltd. Wire Tracery: Finch & Godwin, Ltd. Windows (Metal): Williams & Williams, Ltd.

Part
Section
West
Wing
Scale:
1 in = 8 ft

Below: Window East Wing
Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ in = 1 ft





From Broomhill Road

SIR JAMES HAWKEY HALL, ESSEX

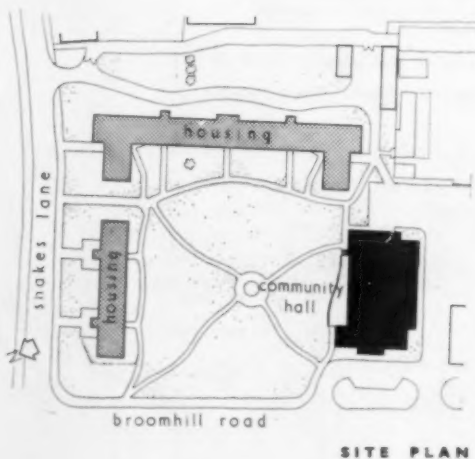
for the Borough of Wanstead and Woodford

architects: TOOLEY and FOSTER

THIS Hall was opened by the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P., on Saturday, March 26, 1955. Sir Winston Churchill, who is a Freeman of the Borough of Wanstead and Woodford, was also present at the stone-laying ceremony about a year ago, and laid one of the bricks. Wanstead and Woodford is part of Sir Winston's constituency, and the Hall has been named after Sir James Hawkey, Bt., who, apart from his services to the Borough, was for years the Chairman of the local Conservative Association and a great friend of Sir Winston.

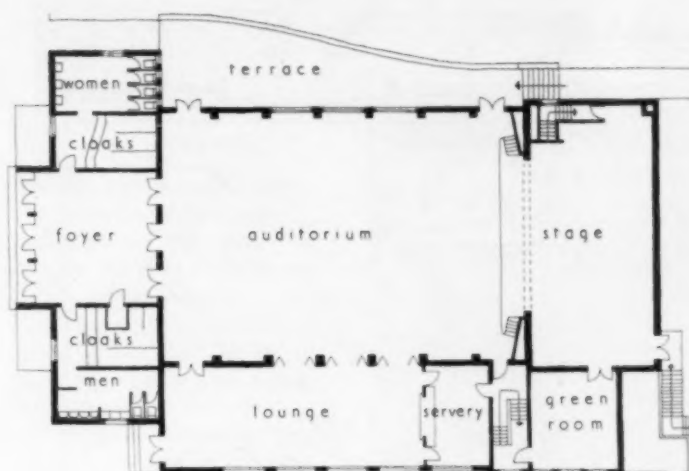
The Hall is really a Community Hall built as part of the Borough's housing scheme of flats at the junction of Snakes Lane and Broomhill Road in Woodford Green, but as there is no Civic Hall in the Borough it will be used as such for the time being. The amount that was allowed to be spent was restricted by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to £30,000 exclusive of fees and fittings and car park.

The plans show the accommodation, and the auditorium seats 500 persons. A fully equipped stage 52ft by 24ft, with a 6ft forestage is provided, and a lounge 50ft by 20ft leads off the auditorium through three

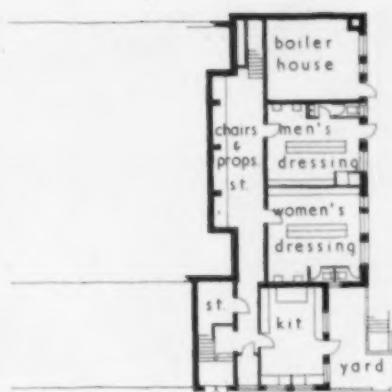


SITE PLAN

sets of wide folding doors, and this can be used separately for smaller meetings. A servery to the lounge is provided for, and a second kitchen is provided on the floor below stage, and equipped for public dinners. Cloak-rooms are provided off the foyer and dressing rooms



PLANS. SCALE: 1 in = 40 ft.



BELOW STAGE

*The auditorium and stage*

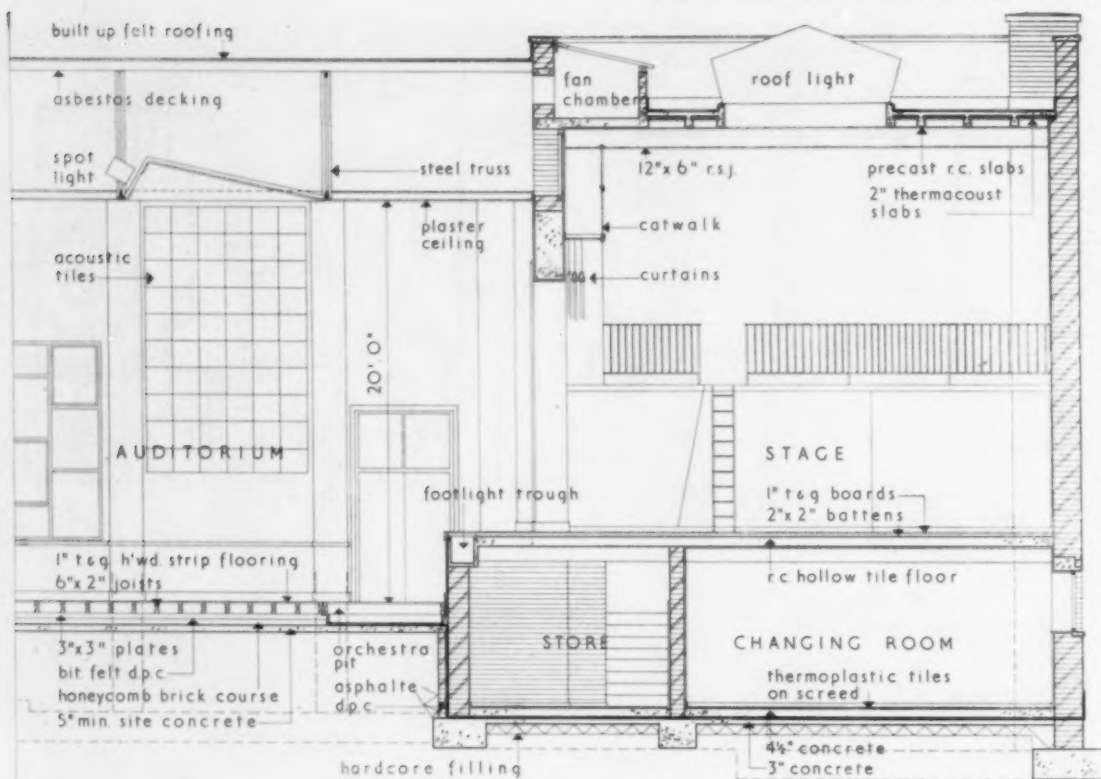
for artistes, fully equipped and situated below, and approached from both ends of the stage.

The structure is weight-bearing brickwork with reinforced concrete piers receiving the roof trusses. The brick facings are French's golden brown bricks made in Woodford. The entrance, gutters, etc., are in artificial stone. Entrance doors and joinery generally in the main auditorium, lounge and foyer are in West African

mahogany. The dance floor is in strip Rhodesian teak with a slightly sunk orchestra pit with movable covers, and the lounge floor is in wood block in Rhodesian teak.

Heating is by oil-fed boilers with low-pressure radiators generally. In the auditorium the radiators are supplemented by a hot-air system discharged on either side of the stage and extracted in the ceiling.

[details overleaf]



Section through centre line of stage. Scale: 1 in = 8 ft

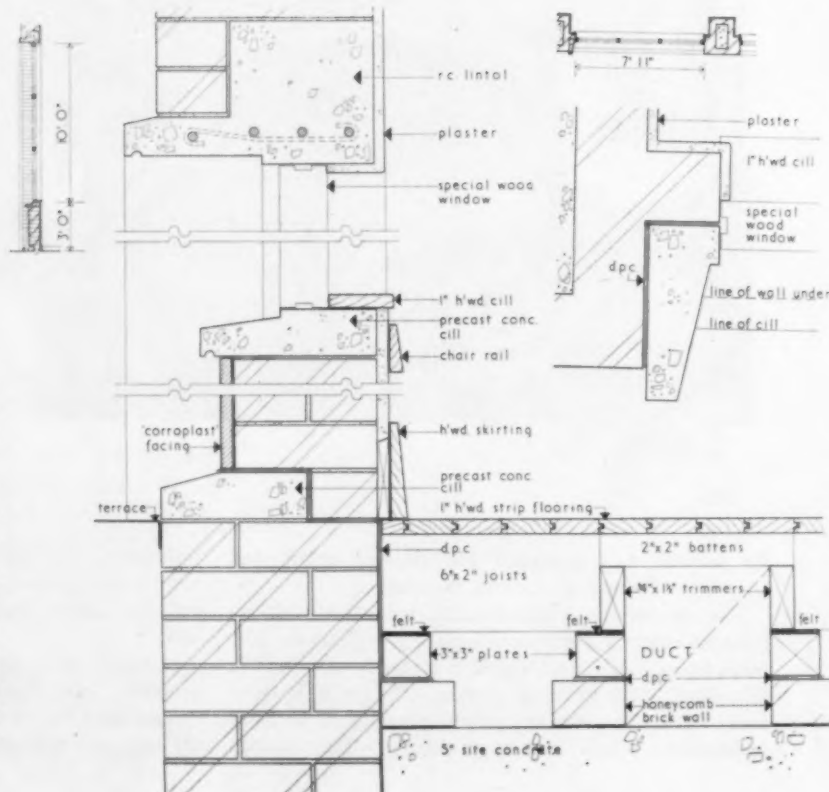
Window details.

Scale: $\frac{1}{16}$ F.S.

Sir James Hawkey Hall

Assistant architect:
R. C. HarrisonGeneral contractor:
Roy W. King (Builders) Ltd.

Acoustic Tiles: May Acoustics, Ltd.
Artificial Stonework: W. & C. French, Ltd.
Balustrades: F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., H. A. Stimpson & Son, Borough Coat of Arms in Palace: Carter & Co. (London), Ltd. Bricks—Facing: W. & C. French, Ltd. Cloakroom Fittings: Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd. Curtains, Stage Drapes, etc.: Mr. R. C. Twitchett. Dibenol Floors: Regent Surfaces Co., Ltd. Electrical Work: London Electricity Board. Fire Protection: National Fire Protection Co. Gas Supplies and Cooking Equipment: North Thames Gas Board. Hardwood Floors: S. Bennett & Son, Ltd. Heating: C. S. Thompson (Letchworth), Ltd. Ironmongery: Camryn Ching & Co. (London), Ltd. Joinery: Rippers, Ltd. Memorial Plaque: Dart & Francis, Ltd. Reinforced Concrete In Situ Work: The Kleine Co., Ltd. Sanitary Fittings: O'Brien Thomas Co., Ltd. Stage Lighting: W. J. Furze, Ltd. Structural Steelwork: Matthew T. Shaw & Co., Ltd. Suspended Ceilings: Bracketing Centering & Lathing, Ltd. Windows: Williams & Williams, Ltd. (Metal), Manor Joinery Works, Ltd. (Wood).



A Gown Shop in Hereford

Main frontage showing entrance to shop on the left and entrance to flats above on the right. The door to the flats is painted a dark blue.

Note blind which can be lowered along guides sunk into wood surround and attached to central steel column. Note vertical louvres in showcase on the right which hide source of light from onlooker. Letters are white with dark blue returns screwed to a background of prismatic glazing.



ARCHITECT: H. WERNER ROSENTHAL, A.R.I.B.A.

THE problem: The clients required a ladies' gown shop in Hereford for which purpose they had acquired premises consisting of two dilapidated shops in a four-storey Victorian-Georgian type building typical of the "county" type of Hereford. The building has reasonably good proportions and is built in dark brown bricks. The new shop front aimed at harmonizing as much as possible with the character of the building and with the town as a whole. This approach was assisted by the wish of the clients to keep the windows essentially low, in scale with the goods displayed.

Movement observation showed that the bulk of the shoppers would view the new shop coming from the market, i.e., from the left. So a window slanting on plan in that direction was decided upon. And entrance to the flats above had to be retained and was placed on the extreme right leading into an existing passage-way. By this the door to the flats is screened from the main view but the return of the window affords an extra display area which is assisted by a built-in showcase slanting outward and visible a long way down the street.

In scale with the general conception a small lobby was created as it was undesirable to re-erect a new fascia but desirable to recreate some of the solid walling effect typical for the building. So the space above the lobby and up to the cills of the existing windows was refaced with briquettes laid in a version of Flemish bonding and edged by a "dentil" course where it abuts on to the wood surround of the lobby. It is proposed to paint the whole of the building white above the new brick work, for which there is a tradition in Hereford.

Construction and Materials, External

The lobby: This is constructed of London plane,

light wood similar to sycamore, but livelier in grain. The side wings are built up of solid boards laid in "vertical ashlar," the ceiling is veneered and pierced by circular openings for lights. The floor is paved in 1in thick "heatherbrown" tiles, 9in square, in buff-coloured mortar with wide joints. Care was taken to keep a good clearance between the lower edge of the wood cladding and the floor. The front faces south and, due to the set back, only a moderate amount of sun will reach the window. However, a short vertical blind striped blue and white with "scaloped" edge was installed, mainly to lend an air of gaiety to the shop front.

Vertical strip lighting screened behind louvres is installed in the built-in showcase.

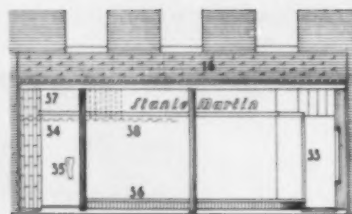
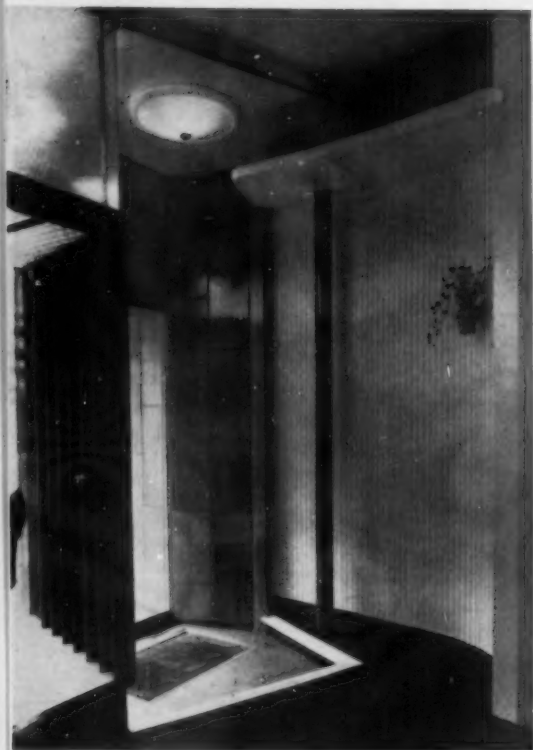
A new tubular steel column had to be inserted in the place of an existing brick pier as the side piers would not have been able to withstand the considerable bearing pressure of a single-span steel girder.

The Window: The main frame is carried out in London plane. The glazing up to transom level in $\frac{1}{2}$ in plate, cemented at the mitre with patent glass cement, a new process eliminating unsightly clips and beading. The upper part is glazed in low angle prismatic glazing.

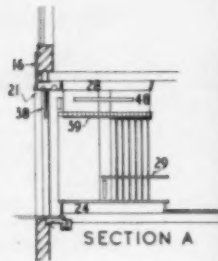
The stall riser is faced in vertical strips of mahogany, stained a deep chocolate brown. The door jamb is shaped in the same wood and so is the handle.

The letters are built up to special design in lead-coated sheet steel stove-enamelled white on the face and deep blue on the sides. They are screwed to the glass with distance pieces.

The door is standard armour plate and the handles have been carved out of the solid from a skilfully interpreted charcoal drawing by the architect. The shape has proved very appropriate for both pushing and pulling.

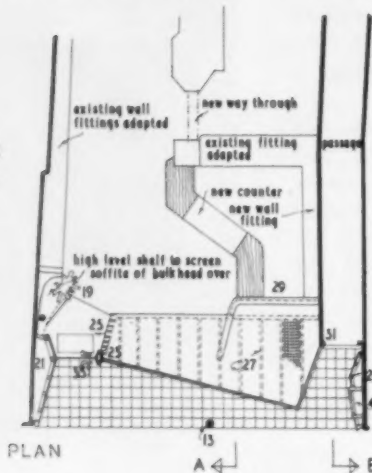


MAIN ELEVATION

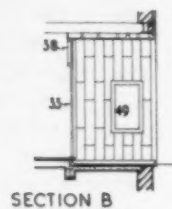


SECTION A

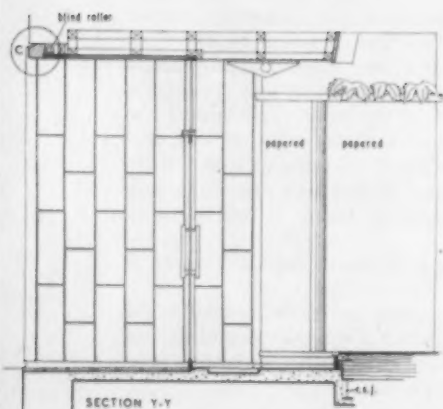
Scale:
1 in = 12 ft



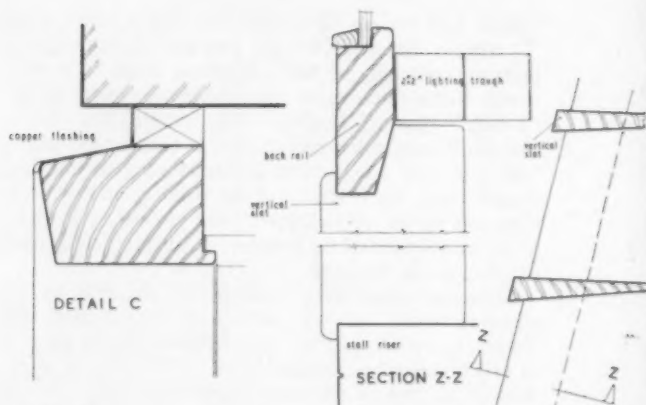
PLAN



SECTION B

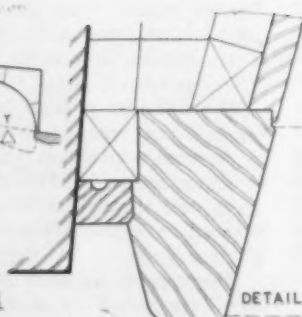
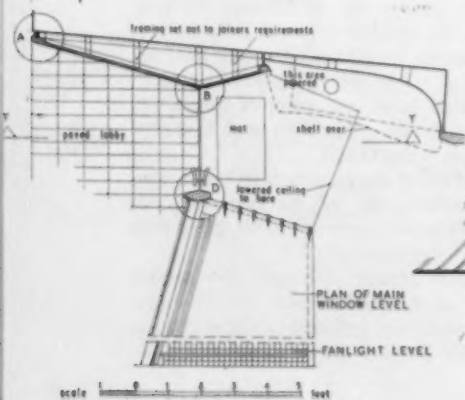


SECTION Y-Y

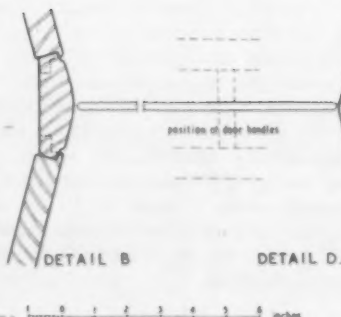


DETAIL C

SECTION Z-Z



DETAIL A



DETAIL B

DETAIL D.

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 inches
Scale of details



The window, internally: Narrow mahogany rails extend from the transom to a "back rail" which carry troughs of "egg-crate" lighting fittings. The inner lobby is separated from the window proper by a screen made of a series of vertical fins in wood. The upper part is glazed in Chance's "Spotlight."

Above: The shop front by night. Note spotlights in lobby ceiling. Note the clean mitre line of the glazing achieved through the use of patent glass cement in lieu of clips. Note mahogany narrow "rails" supporting "Egg-crate" lighting troughs.

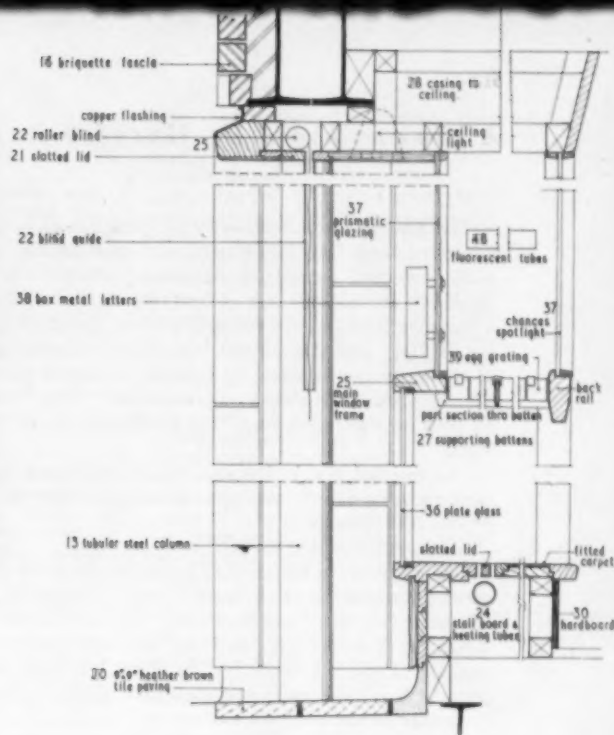
Facing page: The entrance.

This shows the lower level which is finished in dark blue lino. The edge of the step is lined in white rubber nosing.

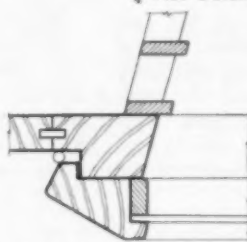
The "fins" screening the windows are in "London Plane." Note the "spotlight" glazing of the fanlight. The cast-iron column was found after dismantling of the existing shop. It supports a chimney breast above, which projects into the room in the shape of an ugly squarish bulkhead.

A feature was made of this by exposing the column, building a curved partition behind it which forms a "lead-in." A curved "tray" softens the change-over from this bulkhead to the partition. The column is painted deep blue. The paper on the curved wall is Line's "Portland" striped yellow on silver. The paper above is Line's "Langdon."

Below: Entrance door handle in mahogany.

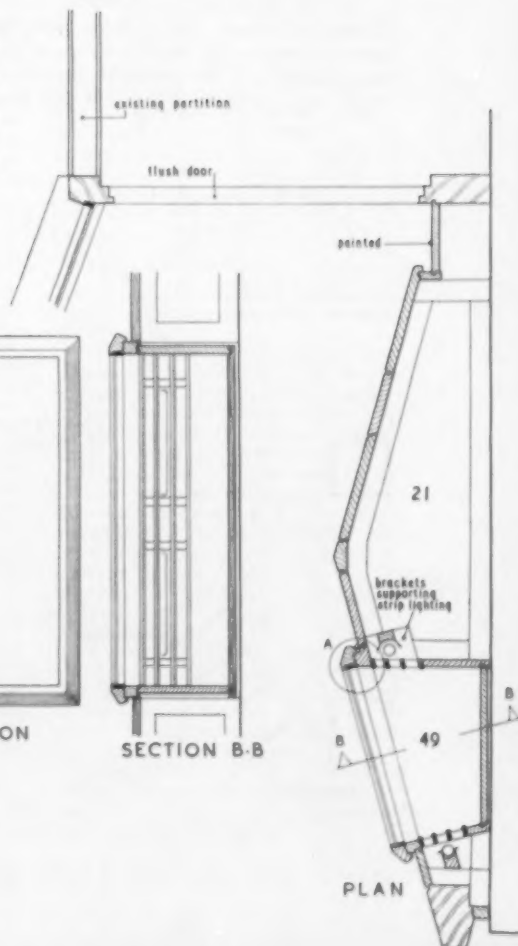


1/4 F.S. Detail



DETAIL A.

1/8 F.S. Details



ELEVATION

SECTION B-B

PLAN

A Gown Shop in Hereford

Interior

The general floor level was found about 6in higher than pavement level. So this was carried on internally up to a shallow step, forming the interior "lobby." In dismantling, an old cast iron column was found to support a chimney breast above forming a heavy bulkhead under the ceiling. This column was retained and a feature made of the existing projection by inserting a curved partition "leading into" the shop and a suspended "tray" curved on plan and so "softening" the harsh edge of the bulkhead.

The internal plan of the stall riser was dictated by the need for displaying two types of merchandise, namely, dresses and knitwear.

A low rail separates the two sections.

The counter was designed to give a maximum of selling space to fit into the newly created area. The centre is an adaptation of the "quick-service" type while the side wings are closed to the customers' side and faced with a padding of grey "Lionide." The counter is made in the same "plane" on mahogany legs, thus giving a sense of continuity to the floor space.

The fittings behind the counter are essentially new, while the long side fittings had to be taken over more or less from the previous occupants.

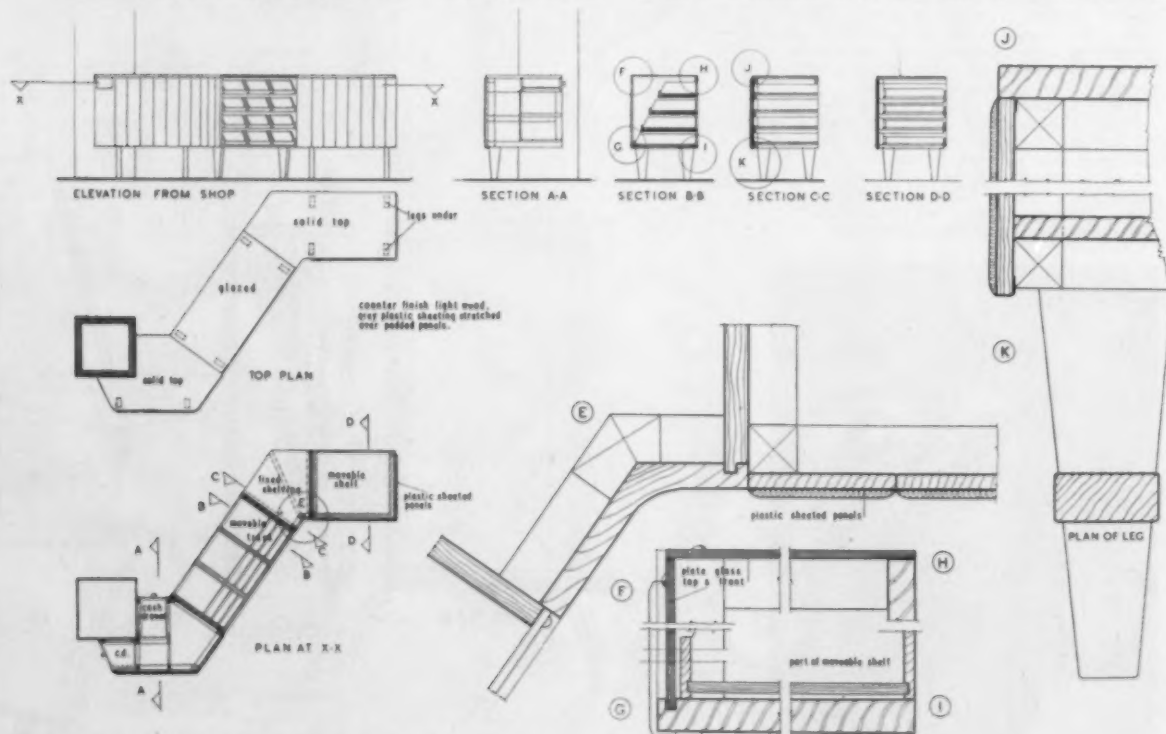
The shopfitters were Messrs. Rudduck, of 226, Old Street, London, E.C.1, and the builders Messrs. William C. Bolt, of West Street, Hereford. Lighting fittings by Messrs. Merchant Adventurers, wallpapers, all hand-printed patterns, by Messrs. Line, of Tottenham Court Road, London. The electrical contractors were Messrs. Drake and Gorham, of London and Hereford, and the



View of front selling space. The counter is faced in pads of grey "Lionide". The fanlight is glazed in Chance's "Spotlight". The carpet is a deep red. The wallpaper on the rear wall is grey and white striped—one of John Line's patterns. The paper on the pier on the left is John Line's "Trellis" designed by W. J. Odell. The "Trellis" is in white over a very deep green background. Lighting fittings by "Merchant Adventurers".

paints were supplied by Messrs. Duresco, Ltd. Carpeting mostly by Messrs. Lindsay Price, of Hereford.

This report should not be concluded without reference to the two main contractors, Messrs. Rudduck and Messrs. Bolt. Rudducks have restored the architect's belief in the English craftsman by their excellent workmanship, enthusiasm and promptness, coupled with economy. Mr. Bolt has shown equal enthusiasm and great understanding in the interpretation of the architect's wishes and ideas.



Scale: 1 in = 5 ft and $\frac{1}{4}$ F.S. details

Representation of Salaried Architects

THE following statement has been received from the Association of Building Technicians:

"Following the Annual General Meeting of the Association and the subsequent General Council and having heard the views there expressed by members, the Executive Committee of the Association of Building Technicians feels it desirable, in order to expand and clarify the statements already published, to state: that while it entirely agrees with the conclusions reached by the R.I.B.A. on the representation of salaried architects, in so far as they refer to the impossibility of the R.I.B.A. acting itself as a trade union or of sponsoring an entirely new union of architects, and indeed to the undesirability, from the point of view of effectiveness, of a union of architects only, the A.B.T. considers the advice of the Institute to members to join, or remain in membership of the large general associations such as N.A.L.G.O. to be unjustified and to the detriment of salaried architects and of the profession as a whole.

"It was because of their dissatisfaction with these bodies and their strong feeling that they are not appropriate or effective in fully representing or meeting their professional needs and aspirations, that salaried architects pressed the matter with the Royal Institute and the latter conducted the enquiry and questionnaire which showed such an overwhelming demand from salaried architects for proper trade union representation.

"The advice given by the Royal Institute following the questionnaire unfortunately leaves their members exactly where they were, divided and parcelled out over the whole country in organizations where they and their interests are subordinated to, and swamped by, overwhelming majorities of clerical and administrative officers, and so forth. The reality of this subordinate and inferior position of architects in local government has been clearly shown by the latest revision of gradings negotiated by the N.J.C. (on which N.A.L.G.O. has the great majority of seats on the staff side) in which architects are lumped under the heading of architectural assistants while qualified legal members of the staff have their appropriate nomenclature of 'Assistant Solicitors.'

"Practically nothing has been done either by these enormous general associations towards improving the organization of architects as far as working conditions are concerned. It has been the A.B.T. among the unions which has campaigned for many years for the 'group' system of working which alone gives scope for the proper exercise of an architect's abilities and for the setting up of independent architectural departments in local authorities.

"The difficulties confronting a union of architects and kindred professional

people in the face of the existing overgrown machinery of negotiation must not be underestimated but the R.I.B.A.'s statement that they cannot be overcome is completely defeatist. They will never be overcome unless a resolute effort is made to tackle them. The A.B.T. provides the necessary starting point from which that effort can be launched. Any weakness or obstructions in its constitution can be eliminated in the normal way by the membership as found necessary in the course of the campaign, but the essential requirement is a strong and growing membership. By joining the A.B.T. architects will find themselves in possession of a weapon which is basically designed and suited to meet their requirements.

"The Association hopes that the R.I.B.A. will consider without delay the conclusions it has unfortunately reached in this matter and enable further consideration to be given to the best methods of collaboration between the two bodies which will enable them, in the way appropriate to each, to meet the legitimate professional needs of their salaried members."

Saltire Society's New Award for Private Enterprise Housing Design

In view of the marked increase in the building of houses for sale or to let by private enterprise, resulting from the relaxation of building controls, the Saltire Society announces the institution of a new award for housing, in order to encourage better design in projects sponsored by private enterprise.

For many years it has been a common complaint that the standard of design of commercially built bungalows and terraced houses has been monotonous, has lacked distinction and has generally left much to be desired: and the Society feels that this recently reopened field for private enterprise should be used by building contractors and building societies as an opportunity for enhancing the new areas being opened up for development to a far greater degree than was the case in Scotland before the war. By drawing attention to examples of well-designed housing through this new award, therefore, it is hoped that others will find it worth their while to pay more heed to this aspect of commercial enterprise. The Society feels that while there has been a marked improvement in design in industry owing to the activities of such bodies as the Council of Industrial Design, design in commercially sponsored housing has lagged behind. In some areas, indeed, it is noted that contractors are actually continuing to erect bungalows of the same poor design as was employed before 1939; though

there are welcome indications that some contractors at least are now employing architects in an effort to produce better results for the capital invested to the advantage of both the individual occupier and the general public.

This award, which will be administered by the Saltire Society, will be made for the layout and design of groups of houses built to let or for sale by private enterprise, not for single houses. The award taking the form of illustrated scrolls will be given to the contractor and the designer, and a plaque will be placed on a house in the successful scheme. It is hoped that the standard of design and layout will be sufficiently good to justify an annual award, the first being for groups of houses sponsored by private enterprise and completed in the period between the end of the war and December, 1954. The conditions of the award have been discussed with the Department of Health for Scotland and fully approved by them; and it is hoped to secure the co-operation of local planning authorities, building contractors' associations and building societies, in obtaining information of schemes for the award.

In its efforts to increase public appreciation of good architecture in Scotland the Saltire Society has, since 1937, sponsored annual awards for the design of local authority housing, in co-operation with the Department of Health for Scotland; and has recently instituted, also with the Department's approval, an award for the restoration and rehabilitation of the centres of old towns and villages. Schemes eligible for all these awards are assessed by a special panel of members of the Society consisting of four registered architects, a civil engineer and two lay members, their recommendations being subject to the approval of the Council.

London Builders' Visit to Germany

Two specially chartered airliners will leave London Airport on May 6, carrying sixty British master builders who will see at first-hand current techniques as applied to housing and other forms of building construction.

The tour has been arranged by the London Region, Federation of Master Builders, and officers of the Federation accompanying the party will include: W. A. Mackridge, M.I.O.B., President, London Region; Alderman R. W. Ricketts, National Vice-President; Alderman H. A. Maxfield, J.P., M.I.O.B., National Hon. Treasurer; L. B. Venning, F.C.A., Secretary; G. Howard Jobbins, Angus Bunting, M.I.O.B., D. J. Butters, Past Presidents of the London Region; and from the North West Region, Mr. G. Fisher, National Council Delegate.

A return visit to Britain by members of the German building organization is probable next year and arrangements are now under discussion.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SLOVENIA

by J. L. BERBIERS, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

illustrated by the author



A village in the Bohinj Valley. The farms, many of which are served only by rough tracks, vary in size from six to thirty acres

THERE are few European countries which present greater variety in their architecture than Yugoslavia. This was my conclusion after a recent tour in the course of which I visited some of the principal towns of the Federal State.

Even to the casual observer, Slovenia, the most western Yugoslav Republic, is essentially Austrian in character. Its Baroque and Gothic churches and its Alpine landscape give little indication of what lies beyond—of the windswept plains of Serbia where for centuries armies of the Hapsburg and Turkish Empires struggled for possession of Belgrade or of the barren mountains of Bosnia, sheltering as they do the ancient Moslem town of Sarajevo.

It took about 20 hours by the Tauern express from the Belgian coast to reach Jesenice, the Yugoslav frontier town. From there I continued to Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia. A town of some 120,000 inhabitants, with a future population of 140,000, it stands on the River Ljubljanica, a tributary of the Sava, within the shadows of the snow-capped Julian and Savian Alps. The rectangular grid-iron plan of Emona, the town founded by the Romans on the site of Ljubljana, can still be traced in the street pattern of the central area, although, with the exception of the wall, fragments of which still exist, few, if any, structures of Roman origin appear to have survived.

Ljubljana, the seat for some 500 years of a Roman Catholic Bishopric, has a distinctly Baroque character. Indeed, many of its older buildings and places brought to mind examples of 17th- and 18th-century urban development in Vienna.

It was primarily through the generous assistance of Mr. Sorli, the chief architect to the Council of Reconstruction in Slovenia, that I obtained, during a comparatively brief stay, an introduction to post-war building and to the traditional or peasant architecture of Slovenia.



Kozolecs, used for drying wheat and maize, provide an excellent foil to the Slovene landscape



Kranj: Small market square

In Ljubljana, the Slovenija Projekte, a state-controlled group of architects and engineers is responsible for many important schemes not only in Slovenia but elsewhere in Yugoslavia. For example, in its offices in the Cankarjeva there were designs for a new railway station and flats in Jesenice, a civil airport for Ljubljana and textile buildings for a town in Macedonia.

One of the largest and most recent buildings I saw in Ljubljana was the Telekomunikacije or post office and centre for the technical postal service which stands in the Trgaosvobodilne, a public square near the town centre.

Ideas about planning in Ljubljana are similar in many respects to those in this country. In the planning office I was able to study large scale maps which showed in the now familiar language of colour and hatching, areas zoned for dwellings, industry, commerce, recreation, hospitals, schools, and other uses. A specific proposal, of considerable importance to future development, was the reconstruction of the railway and station below ground level. This project, when carried out, will considerably improve communications with Ljubljana's northern districts.

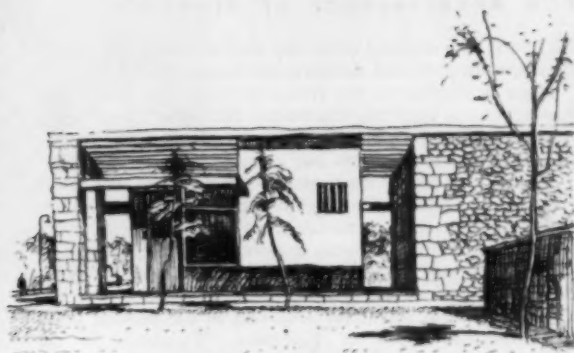
To-day planning appears to suffer from a lack of adequate legislative support, and consequently the Ljubljana planners, in common with those of other towns throughout Yugoslavia, encounter many obstacles in their attempts to control development.

Arhitekt, a Slovene journal of considerable interest, is published in Ljubljana, and before leaving the town I had the opportunity of meeting—over a glass of Ziveli—the journal's secretary, Mr. Gaberscik, at his office in the Strossmayerjema.

To the north-west of Ljubljana, some 15 miles away, lies Kranj, a textile manufacturing town with a population of 18,000, and the centre of the Gorenjska district. Here



Farmhouse and drying frame near Studor in the Bohinj Valley



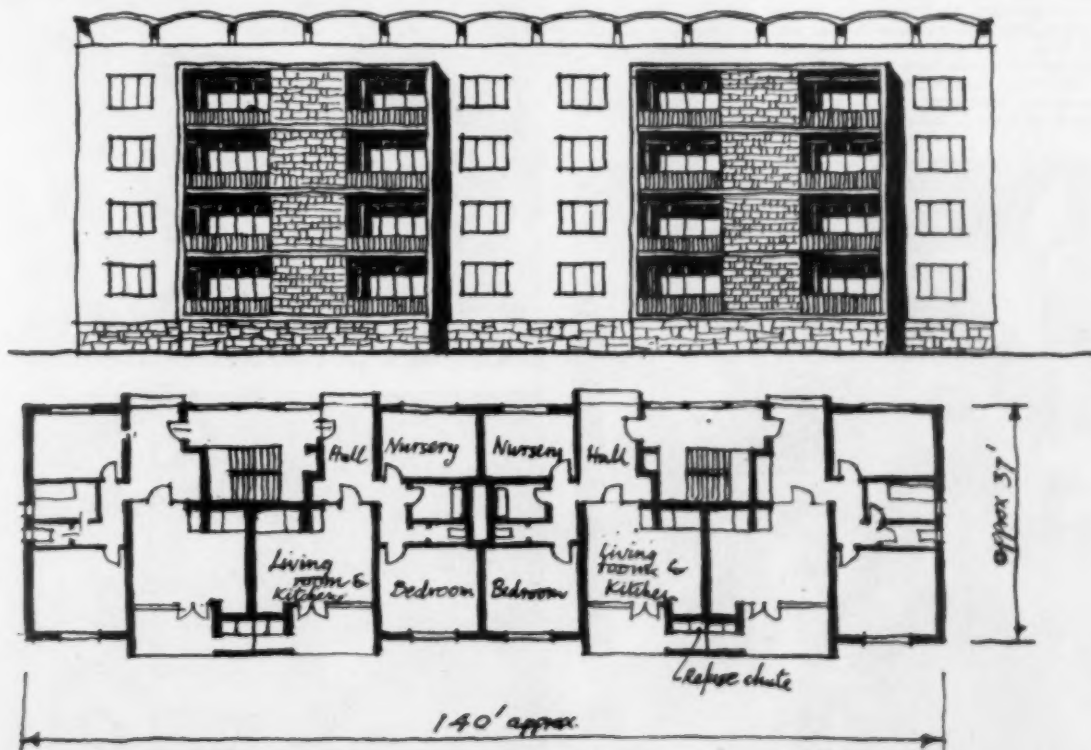
Kranj: Bus shelter, shop and public conveniences. Architect: M. J. Sorli



A Slovene farmhouse. The different materials—even the logs stored under cover for use in winter—impart colour and texture to the design



Ljubljana: Colonnade outside the market hall



Four-storey flats at Jesenice, designed in the office of the Slovenija Projekte, Ljubljana. In the basement there is a communal laundry, stores, etc.

The Architecture of Slovenia

Mr. Sorli was engaged upon the preparation of the town's development plan and directing architectural work.

Kranj is situated on two rivers, the Sava and Kokra, and it was evident from my discussions that efforts were being made to exploit the natural amenities of the town and to confine industries to a narrow belt alongside the Sava.

Among Mr. Sorli's many architectural works was a small but attractive park laid out on the site of a disused cemetery, and designed to incorporate the grave of Dr. France Presfrin, one of the foremost Slovene writers, who died in 1840.

The interior of the Presernov Hram, an historic inn facing the market square, had shortly before my visit been reconstructed in what might be described as the peasant style, by Professor Plečnik of Ljubljana. Furnished in the vernacular style of the Tyrol, the broad and simple handling of the interior was essentially Slovene in conception.

The countryside is rich in traditional architecture, such as in the centuries-old farmhouses clustered in remote mountain villages and hamlets. Scenically, the contrasting forms and lines of the buildings, when viewed as a whole, displayed to a remarkable degree the qualities of cubist art. Until I had seen villages like Studor and Jereka in the Bohinj Valley it was difficult to conceive the extent to which the Alpine farms of Slovenia would accord with present-day trends in architecture.

Mr. Sorli, an authority on rural buildings in the district, drew my attention to the way in which elements of standardization—for example, built-in furniture and, as a building

material, pine boarding cut to uniform dimensions—had influenced the design of these farms. Possessing all the regional characteristics of Alpine architecture—the steep roofs and projecting eaves, the verandahs and long unbroken windows on the upper floors—Slovene farms are distinguished externally by their simplicity and absence of ornament.

I was particularly impressed by their functional appearance and by the effective interplay of colour and texture derived from a logical use of timber and stone.

Typical of their interiors was that of a farm I visited in the village of Cesenijila. Planned to make a maximum use of available space, and heated by means of a decoratively tiled stove, the living room contained fixed seats or benches along three sides, a divan-type couch in one corner, and cupboards recessed into the walls. A circular table large enough for the family to sit around stood in the centre of the room. In the kitchen, an open log fire, raised on a stone block some two feet above the boarded floor, provided facilities for cooking; and here the woodwork was black from the smoke which found its way out through a chimney high in the roof.

No account of Slovene architecture would be complete without mention of the Kozolec, perhaps the most characteristic feature of the countryside, and functionally among the most successful of agricultural structures. The Kozolec—a long horizontal rack intended for the storage and drying of field produce, like wheat and maize—forms, as a visual element of colour and pattern, an integral part of the Slovene landscape.

MODERN TICKET OFFICE

New ticket and enquiry offices have been installed at Norwich Thorpe Station to speed up the issue of tickets and to provide improved facilities for dealing with enquiries and seat reservations.

The offices have solid oak frames with the glazing framed in sycamore, the exterior panelling being in Waverite plastics-veneered board in either a red relief pattern or grey fineweave.

Inside the offices, the fittings are in light oak, with the working surfaces—tables, desks and counters—covered with grey finaweave Waverite. The front of the counter in the Enquiries and Reservation office is surfaced with similar material.

The architect responsible for the offices was Mr. H. H. Powell (Civil Engineering Department, British Railways, Eastern Region), and the contractors were J. Young & Son Ltd., Norwich.



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A.C.O.I.

Public Relations and the Official Architect

UNFORTUNATELY, a local authority's architectural department is not judged by the elected representatives or the lay public by the quality of its architecture, whatever may be thought to the contrary, but by the department's ability to deal with its public relation side of its work.

The new high school may be excellently planned, the design the last word, the housing scheme carefully considered, both from aspect and orientation points of view, as well as convenience of the future inhabitants—but the architect will not be judged from this angle but by the speed his maintenance department deals with the loose tiles on the roof of No. 246, Laburnum Avenue, if the authority is a housing authority.

To newly qualified architects entering a public office this may sound rank heresy, but the longer one works for a local authority the more obvious this fact becomes. If one analyses the situation, it is understandable. No. 246 contains a tenant, and usually the tiles blow off a house with a voluble tenant who knows the whereabouts of his local elected representative. The representative of the local authority looks upon the tenant of No. 246 as a vote, and the elections must always be borne in mind. He can see the tiles are missing and can speak on the subject in Committee. The high school looks odd in any case; nothing like the school he attended, but it is a subject upon which he does not feel safe to air his views at a Committee meeting. In addition, the high school has little effect upon votes—unless it is the cost, but as this may be in the region of a quarter of a million or more pounds it is usually accepted with little demur.

The importance of this subject of public relations in an official should be impressed upon every member of the staff, from the newest junior to the deputy architect. The example, however, must be set by the head of the department. It should never be forgotten that once one enters the service of a local authority one is the servant of the public. The official is there to serve that public through his elected representative.

In some areas these representatives, perhaps better known as councillors, are well known, in others they may be merely names. In the former area the ratepayer has a habit of running to his councillor with what appears trivialities to an architect dealing with a large building programme. It must not be forgotten, however, that to the complainant they are matters of some

magnitude, and they should be treated with respect.

Councillors in most cases treat the complaints with respect but unfortunately do not always check the accuracy of the facts, and when the matter is investigated the official has to write, or better still explain, as is sometimes done in Parliament, that "the facts are not in accordance with the question."

Councillors have a number of ways open to them to bring complaints to the notice of the architect. Some wait until the Council meeting, when the Press are present, and find an appropriate Minute upon which to raise the complaint. One can only presume that this method is mainly adopted for the purpose of receiving publicity and to show, by means of the local press, that the councillor is looking after the interests of his voters. This is not a very satisfactory method, as the chairman of the appropriate committee either gives a guarded answer or informs the councillor that the matter will be investigated.

If the architect is asked to speak in open Council his answer should be brief and to the point, and he should avoid, if possible, technicalities.

The wise councillor seeks the advice of the architect in his office, explains the difficulty or complaint and asks for a report. This gives the architect an opportunity either to look into the matter or to explain, in some detail, the reason for the delay, if that be the complaint.

Complaints are sometimes raised direct, by letter. These should be treated with respect and care, as they fall into a number of categories, each needing special treatment. Some can be dealt with by action through the architect's department, some will need to go to a committee, and some to the clerk for administrative or legal attention.

Whatever is the case, it is advisable for the complaint to be acknowledged—not, please, by printed postcard but by letter. The complainant should be informed of the action that is being taken. It is also advisable to forward to the councillor in the area, a copy of the complainant's letter and your reply. Not only does it keep him informed but he can often offer valuable advice to you, as architect, on the subject or speak with some knowledge when the matter is dealt with in committee.

Some complaints make your blood boil and you are tempted to dictate a reply there and then. Don't; let the letter lie on your desk for twenty-four

hours. If you really must get something out of your system, dictate a letter by all means but let it lie on your desk, unsigned, till the following day and then re-read it. You will no doubt smile, commit it to the waste-paper basket and dictate a letter more in keeping with the occasion.

There is an art in letter writing, particularly in replying to complaints. I believe Lord Woolton, when Minister of Food during the war, engaged a psychologist to prepare the drafts of the replies to the letters of complaints. I doubt if any Council will run to engaging a psychologist. A leaf out of the Ministry's book of rules on letter writing might, however, have good results. Never forget, you are the servant of the public.

Perhaps the complaints which can cause the most trouble are those received over the telephone—that is, if your office is not organized to deal with these and it is just left to a junior to do the best he can.

It is most embarrassing for the architect to be informed by an irate councillor in a committee meeting that the councillor rang "well over a week ago" and spoke to someone. "What's more, I told him to tell you I rang."

The first essential in a big office is that the person on the internal telephone exchange should know to whom a call should be put through. There is nothing more frustrating and annoying than hanging on to the end of a 'phone, perhaps from a call box, and waiting whilst an assistant is found or one is switched to a different extension.

You may find it advantageous to delegate the work of receiving calls of this nature to a girl who can take shorthand. The message can then be typed and handed to the appropriate assistant for attention. The message should thereafter be filed. The complainant's version to the councillor may be totally different from what he thought he told "someone in your office."

If this is not your practice I would suggest you have a message pad at the side of each telephone. This pad should be printed with a space for name, address and telephone number of caller, and date and time the message is received and by whom it is taken. The forms should be in duplicate, as it should be delegated to a senior assistant to check at least once a week that all complaints have received attention.

Any head of a department will tell you that the greatest waste of time can be interviews, unless there is some control exercised. Councillors and the public still appear to be under the im-

pression that they can only get satisfaction by seeing the head of the department. It is advantageous to choose with care the young lady who has to attend to enquirers at the counter. If she has tact and a pleasant personality it is surprising how often the enquirer can be persuaded to see the assistant in charge.

Some offices have specific hours for interviews but this can be carried too far and lead to irritation. One should never forget that the office is there to serve the public and if the public has taken the trouble to come, an endeavour should be made to attend to its queries. It leaves a far better impression than if the enquirer is told that interviews are granted only between certain hours and that he should come back tomorrow.

I personally find it advisable as soon as possible after an interview, to dictate the points raised and any action that needs to be taken. A copy should be handed to the assistant who deals with this particular work in your office.

Do public authority architects take the many opportunities that are open to them to explain their work to the public, who not only pays their salaries but a large proportion of the cost of the buildings? I am of the opinion that they do not. Local authority architects are in an advantageous position compared with their brethren in private practice; the local authority architect cannot be accused by the Registration Council of advertising for his own pecuniary gain.

Every opportunity should be taken to explain the work of your department to organizations in your area. Do not forget, however, that an amazingly large proportion of the lay public cannot read a plan and have difficulty in visualizing what a building will look like from a plan. It is advisable, therefore, either to take a perspective as large in scale as possible, or a model to explain your scheme. The perspective need not be a highly finished Academy drawing but rather a quick-line vigorous sketch. I have found that a lecture illustrated with the help of an epidiascope can produce a better appreciation of what you are trying to explain than merely words. A picture stays longer in the mind than words.

There appears to be scope for a better appreciation of the work of an architect if there were closer collaboration between the Education Committee and the architect's department for visits to buildings in course of construction.

In this question of public relations, the aim of the office should not only be to produce good architecture but also to inspire confidence in the work of the department.

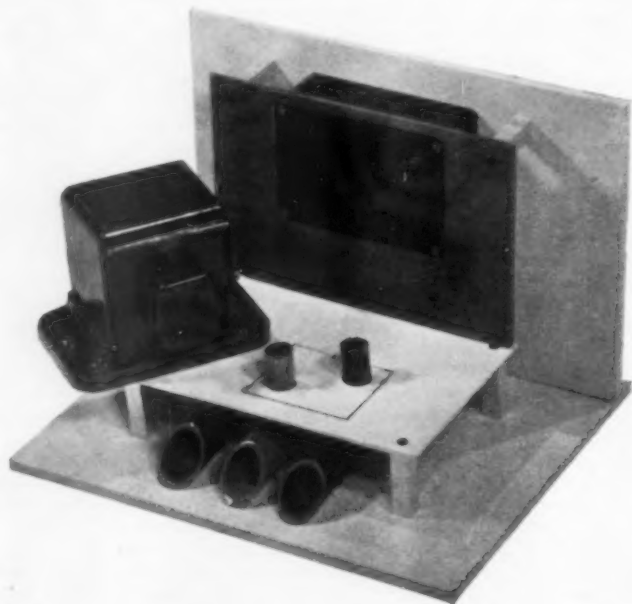
M. E. TAYLOR, A.R.I.B.A.

FORESHADOWING DEVELOPMENTS

Underfloor Duct Electric Wiring

FOR many years now the standardized steel or fibre underfloor duct wiring systems have held the field, in spite of high cost and considerable shortcomings. Probably one of the important drawbacks from the architect's point of view is the excessive depth of floor fill required for adequate coverage, whilst the heavy weight of steel ducts and their associated boxes is something to be taken into account. To some extent the weight of the large floor boxes has been reduced recently with the use of aluminium alloy in place of cast iron, but little or nothing has been done in mitigation of duct weight. It has to be remembered that in large buildings the length of duct installed may

back to the central control point. This is a double-edged difficulty, as, owing to the large numbers of conductors necessary, additional ducts must be installed to carry them, which again means larger floor boxes and probably additional thickness of coverage. Labour costs are high, as the whole floor layout has to be carefully levelled to ensure that the floor-box covers will lie exactly flush with the finished flooring, whether lino or wood blocks, and in some cases dumpy levels are employed to secure the necessary degree of accuracy. All concerned feel that a general revision of ideas regarding underfloor systems is overdue, in that it should be possible to cut out several of the drawbacks of

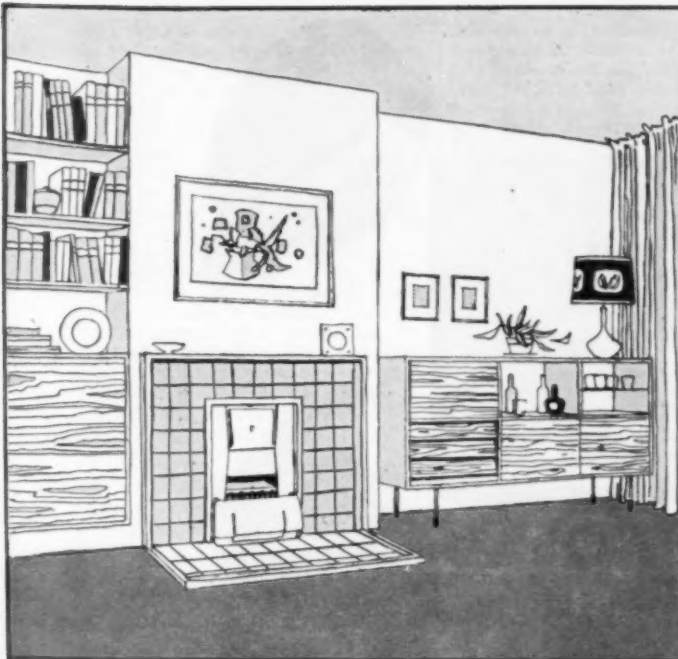


amount to miles—in the New Exchange Building, Liverpool, some ten miles of duct were placed, which, with the associated fittings, probably added about 100 tons to the weight of the building. This, again, was probably trebled with the additional thickness of floor fill necessary, for, according to the size of duct used, this would range between 2½ in minimum to about 4 in maximum.

Additional unnecessary weight is introduced owing to the method of installation used—numerous floor boxes with numbers of ducts radiating in all directions, with or without steel conduits in addition—which, by permitting no inclusion of local distribution boards, makes necessary the running of long final sub-circuit runs

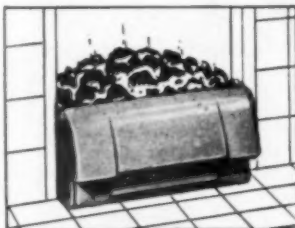
existing systems, especially in respect of weight and size. It is known that new systems are being worked on, although none of these may be on the market for some time yet; interest shown by architects or others concerned with building construction and design may hasten the progress of development. It is helpful to system designers if suggestions are received from underfloor duct users, rather than criticisms later when the newer systems have materialized.

The writer has knowledge of one such proposed system, which exists already in prototype, but its use will entail a major change of ideas, in that wall boxes are proposed in place of floor boxes. These wall boxes are small in size, fit flush into plastered



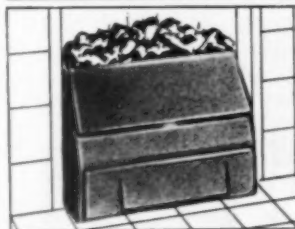
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2 inches lower than average continuous burning fire of this type—and very pleasing to the eye. Low costs—to buy, to install, to run.

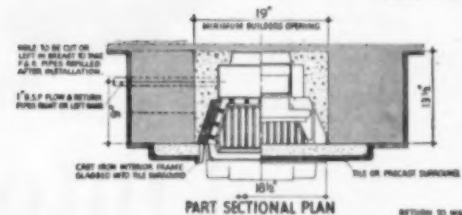
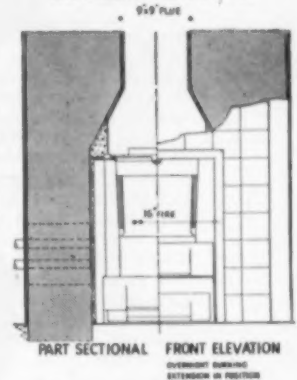
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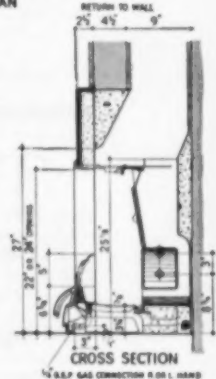
SPECIFICATION:

Vitreous enamel cast iron front with extension for overnight burning. Fire-brick lined fire box, removable bottom grate and adjustable air inlet in fire front.

Wrought welded or copper boiler with 1 in. side tappings right or left hand, and cast iron self-contained boiler flue and damper. Operating tool and mild steel ashpan. With or without gas ignition burner.

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Minimum or overnight rate $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per hour

Space Heating Capacity: Full heating up to 1,500 cu. ft.

Boiler Output: Maintainable maximum 9,000 B.Th.U. per hour. Provided the system is compact the boiler can heat a towel rail in addition to supplying domestic hot water.

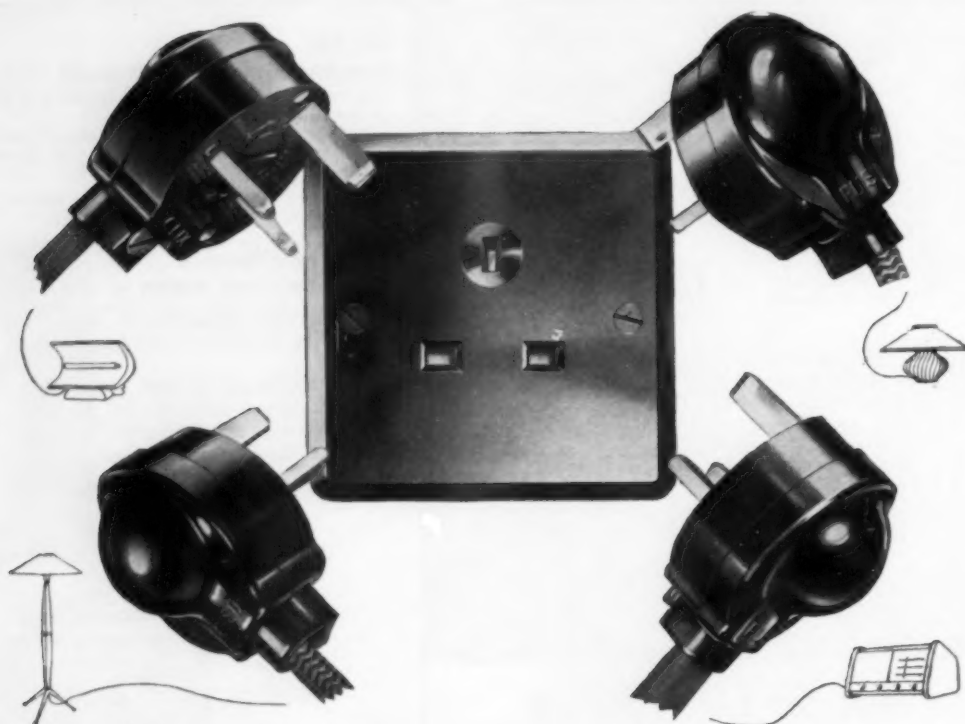
The No. 25 Lowburn, a continuous burning fire without boiler, is also available. For further information about the No. 50 or 25 Lowburn Fires, write to the Housing Division of:

ALLIED IRONFOUNDERS LTD

Makers of cookers, boilers, and fires

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4 into 1 *won't* go...

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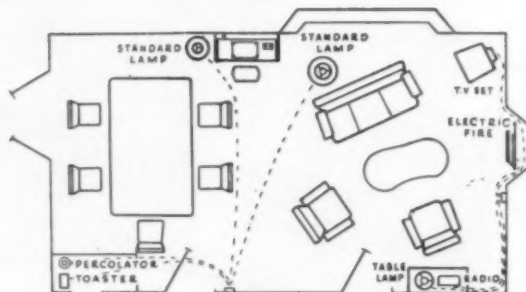
EDISWAN

ELECTRIC WIRING ACCESSORIES

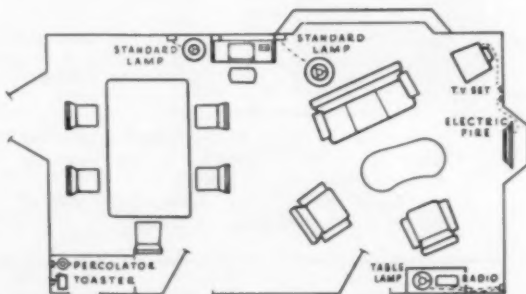
THE EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED
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Insufficient socket outlets wrongly placed. Note the long trailing flexibles running dangerously across doorways and "traffic ways".



Correct arrangement of socket outlets. Long flexibles and inconvenient adaptors are avoided.

walls or panelling, and would be used in rather greater numbers than corresponding floor boxes; this would not signify from the weight angle, as they weigh only one pound each as compared with the average 25 pounds of floor boxes. It is not necessary to install these wall boxes in the actual offices, etc., although this would be no real detriment to the system when finished with the wall, as they may be located equally well in the corridor. The boxes may be at low level, below normal eye line or hidden behind desks or furniture, or at a higher level so that local distribution boards may be mounted over them; as these boxes are only 6in by 4in, they are easily covered by a small, unobtrusive fuseboard, or, alternatively, the box may be omitted and a flush distribution board used in its place.

With local distribution boards of this kind, located in the actual offices, etc., or the near-by corridor, local replacement of fuses is simple, but there is a more important advantage. It is no longer necessary to run long, final sub-circuit conductors back to the central control point, as only the two sub-circuit conductors need now be carried there; one such pair of conductors can pick up several distribution boards. This probably means in many cases the reduction in the number of conductors to be carried to one-tenth of those necessary with conventional systems, which is reflected in much lower weight by reducing the number of ducts required for any given services.

The ducts themselves in these new systems are made to one standard size, circular in cross-section, with an outside diameter of 1½in and bore of 1in, and constructed of tough p.v.c. compound. They are produced in 50ft lengths, and weigh only 30 pounds per 100-foot run as compared with 280-350 pounds for steel and 70-100 pounds for fibre ducts. In most cases only two ducts are necessary, at the most three, and one is coloured red to indicate that it contains Post Office, or internal, telephone circuits, staff locators, clock circuits, etc.; the other, or others, being coloured black for power or lighting wiring. With the use of the ring circuit, easily applied with this new system, the floor pedestals would each carry two 13-ampere socket-outlets, which may be used for heating or lighting indiscriminately. The ducts are semi-flexible, pipehooked to the floor, which they follow without any necessity for levelling; with an overall diameter of only 1½in a floor fill of 2in maximum is adequate.

Tapping the ducts at any point is simplicity itself, and is not restricted to the three-foot distances of steel ducts. When the flooring is cut away to expose the ducts the existence of the unmistakable red duct indicates which has to be tapped for power or lighting services and which for telephones; both services are brought up

into the same pedestal fitting, which is robustly constructed of unbreakable polythene, as are all the other few fittings required with the system. The floor pedestal weighs only 1½ pounds with socket-outlet as compared with the 4 pounds associated with conventional metal pedestals.

It is thought by the designers of the system that most architects would be prepared to accept the small wall boxes in place of the conventional floor boxes seeing that this change eliminates many of the drawbacks associated with present systems such as necessity for accurate levelling of the floor layouts, excessive weight of ducts and floor boxes and, probably most important, the excessive depth of floor fills necessary with conventional systems. Added to this is the ease of local control of the circuit involved in the individual offices, etc., and the simplification of changes when these are required. Also, with the new systems ducts are installed up from the wall boxes to and over ceilings, to provide for ceiling lighting as and when required, without the necessity for disturbing the occupants of the floor above, as is usually the case with present systems; empty ducts are also run from the wall boxes to each door side, to provide for switches if later necessary. Opinions on these points would be welcomed, and it is hoped will be forthcoming.

Other advantages of the newer systems may be summarized as follows: with conventional systems there are three sizes of steel duct and five sizes of fibre duct, each necessitating some change in inlet or spout sizes at floor boxes, etc., but with the new ducts there is one standardized size only, and only one size of wall box as against some 15 sizes of floor boxes. Conventional systems need anything between 20 and 30 accessories to complete their range and application, but the new system requires three only; conventional systems need special tools, but not the new one. Added to all these advantages is the new system's complete immunity from all forms of rusting or corrosion, and floor fills with high magnesium chloride content may be used with impunity; the finished floor remains free of boxes. Finally, when interior walls or partitions are later built over conventional duct runs it is very difficult to interrupt and divert the run owing to the very large number of conductors in it, many of them unassociated with the particular office in which the changes are being made; the actual cutting of a steel duct is not a simple operation in any case. With the new system the enclosed conductors are merely drawn back into the nearest wall box, being few in number and affecting one office only, the compound conduit is cut, a standard accessory inserted, and with a tube brought up to a new box on the wall the whole operation also restores the continuity of the original duct.

It might be asked why it has not been possible to make this change from

floor boxes to wall boxes with conventional systems, but there are several reasons for this. With steel duct systems especially there is a liability to internal condensation, and owing to the necessity for accurate levelling it is not normally possible to arrange for drainage falls, so that condensate is likely to accumulate. This may not be serious with floor ducts alone, but if many extensions are made-up walls or partitions there is a tendency for moisture to run from the vertical sections down into the floor sections. Excessive condensate rapidly becomes rusty with serious effects upon conductor insulation, and if the duct is in the form of a U, which it may well be with two vertical runs at the ends of a horizontal run, then trouble may certainly be expected. With the newer non-metallic ducts, however, there is very little fear of condensation, and in the remote chance of it occurring it does not become contaminated with rust, etc., and provides very little menace to the conductor insulation; this is the main reason why non-metallic ducts can utilize wall boxes in place of floor boxes, but there are other mechanical considerations also.

As yet, actual installed costs of the newer system must be a matter for estimation, but there can be no doubt that these will be very much lower than with conventional systems, in view of the following; the non-metallic ducts are about half the cost of fibre ducts and one-third that of steel ducts, whilst a smaller number of them is required; wall boxes will cost about 10s each as compared with floor boxes costing between £6 and £10 each. Taking the total labour component associated with the levelling and laying of steel ducts as 100, and fibre ducts as 75, it is confidently estimated that this item for the new ducts will amount to no more than 20-25 for an ordinary job; this is explained by the fact that no levelling of any kind is necessary, either on concrete floors or of the duct layout itself, no asbestos floor pads have to be laid, and the long lengths of semi-flexible ducts will follow a possibly undulating concrete floor without difficulty.

Whether these systems appear soon or late will depend a great deal upon the attitude of architects and others concerned with building design, mainly whether they will be prepared to accept the suggestion of small wall boxes in place of the conventional floor boxes which they have known for many years and come to tolerate in spite of their drawbacks. The new systems will be offered as providing, in the first place, improved technical facilities from the electrical engineer's standpoint, but in these notes the many consequential economies possible in the building have been mainly emphasized, as being of major interest to the architect. It would be very helpful if he could be persuaded to record his views or to make suggestions at this early stage in development.

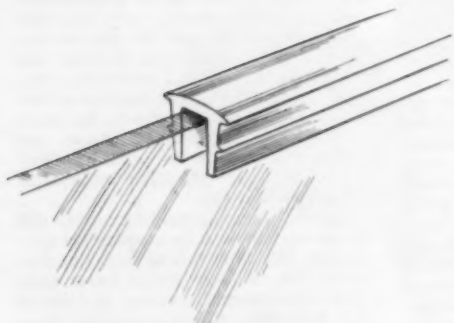
T. C. GILBERT, M.I.E.E.



MOSAICS

SERVICES ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES B5/45

A room thermostat, used in the Honeywell electronic two-position control system, No. T7000A. Size: 2½ in by 3½ in by 1½ in deep. By Honeywell-Brown Ltd., of No. 1, Wadsworth Rd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. Tel.: Perivale 5691. This system is used for temperature control of spaceheating, ventilating, air conditioning and low temperature process applications.



STRUCTURE WINDOWS A8/9

The "Quick-fix" system of double glazing, by J. F. Finnegan & Co. (Sheffield) Ltd., 847, Ecclesall Rd., Sheffield, 11. Tel.: Sheffield 60026. Consists of a plastic channelling which is placed round a pane of glass which is clipped with simple fasteners to wooden casements, thereby providing a second skin of glass.



SERVICE LIGHTING B1/86

A new aerodynamic lantern for main road lighting, particularly in the vicinity of airfields, by the General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Tel.: Temple Bar 8000. The cut-off type of construction produces a rapid decline above 80 degrees getting to a negligible figure at the horizontal.



PLANT HOISTS E6/13

This new mechanical hoist, known as "The Pole Hoist," has been produced by The British Hoist & Crane Co. of Compton, Berks. It has been designed specifically for the housebuilder and can be used with the ordinary putlog scaffolding without extra bracing or scaffolding. Any type of slung load up to 3 cwt can be dealt with effectively. Maximum height of lift: 22 ft.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

● The Ministry of Works Building Plant Exhibition, which is to be held on the Queenslie Industrial Estate, Glasgow, from June 8-15 inclusive, will be opened by the Rt. Hon. Lord Bilsland, K.T., M.C., D.L., L.D., Hon. A.R.I.B.A. The opening ceremony will take place at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, June 8.

● Struck by a piece of metal flying from the engine of an asphalt mixer, in which two flywheels burst, a 34-year-old Leeds workman was instantly killed and two workmates had narrow escapes while engaged on work on a building site in Bedford Drive, Cookridge, Leeds. The dead man was employed by Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co.

● The Third Safety and Factory Efficiency Exhibition, organized by the Birmingham and District Industrial Safety Group, is to be officially opened on Friday, June 24, and will continue for one week.

The emphasis of the exhibition is on the safety, health and welfare of all industrial workers, coupled with factory efficiency in the broadest sense. All types of mechanical guards and other devices designed to protect operators in the use of modern machinery will be on view.

● Mr. W. V. Binstead has joined the development department of the British Welding Research Association as a development engineer. Mr. A. G. Thompson, a member of B.W.R.A. staff, will be attending the intra-European Mission for the comparative study of welding techniques as a specialist in welding productivity nominated by the European Productivity Agency.

● A new engineering workshop of 2,800 sq ft is being built for Messrs. Spiro-Gills, Ltd., Pulborough, Sussex, by F. and D. M. Hewitt, Ltd., Cranleigh, Surrey.

● Jenolite, Ltd., anti-corrosion specialists and manufacturers of industrial chemicals, moved from their offices at Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden, W.C.2, to new premises at 13-17, Rathbone Street, London, W.1, in the heart of the West End. The telephone number is Museum 5411.

● As a result of improving performance during the last 12 months, revised efficiencies for all sizes of white 3,500 deg K and daylight fluorescent tubes are announced by the Atlas Lighting Division of Thorn Electrical Industries, Ltd., and Ekco-Ensign Electric, Ltd. The increases vary between 5 and 12½ per cent. The 80-watt white tube now has an average light output through 5,000 hours of life of 4,160 lumens and the daylight tube 3,920 lumens.

● An additional machine for the production of Stramit slabs in this country, recently arrived from Sweden and is now being erected at the company's Stowmarket factory. This is the fifth unit to be installed by the company for the production of building slabs and tank lagging units.

● Mr. F. J. Erroll, M.P. (Conservative, Altrincham and Sale), has resigned from the board of Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., building and civil engineering contractors, on having been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply.

● The National Smoke Abatement Society is moving from 30, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1, and from April 20, 1955, its address and that of *Smokeless Air* (editorial and advertising) is Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. Telephones: Trafalgar 6838-9.

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THE BASIC 'AQUATROL' SYSTEM

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The Outside Air Compensator (a thermostat) is situated on an outer wall.

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A Modulating, Motorised, 3-way Valve, located on boiler flow and by-pass, is positioned by the control relays to provide the correct flow temperature as a continuous function of outside air temperature.

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The 'Aquatrol' panel receives signals from an immersion thermostat situated in the secondary flow from the calorifier. The panel then positions a modulating motorised valve on the primary water supply to the calorifier, thus maintaining a substantially constant temperature of water for baths, showers, etc.

The temperature control point is manually established at the Panel within the span -20° to $+225^{\circ}$ F. Honeywell-Brown Ltd., 1 Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. Sales Offices located in the principal cities of Britain and throughout Europe.

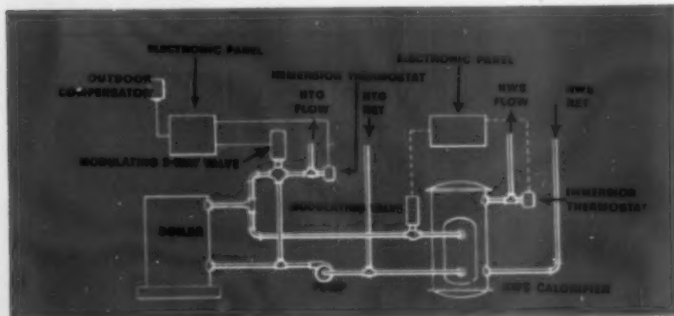
With acknowledgements to:

The University College Hospital Medical School Authorities; Messrs. Clutton, Chartered Surveyors and Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd., Heating and Ventilating Engineers.



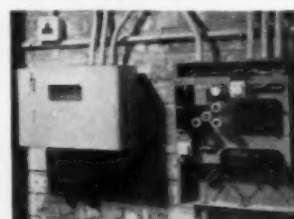
Honeywell
BROWN INSTRUMENTS

First in Controls



Top left: Outdoor Compensator (northern aspect).

Bottom right: Immersion Thermostat (mixed flow main).



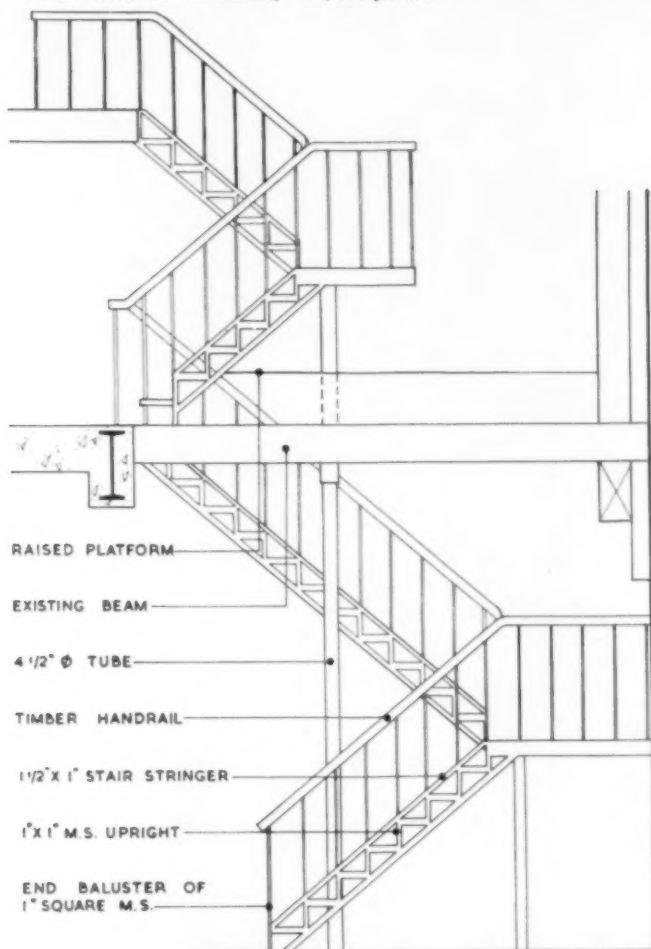
'Aquatrol' Panels (heating and hot water service).



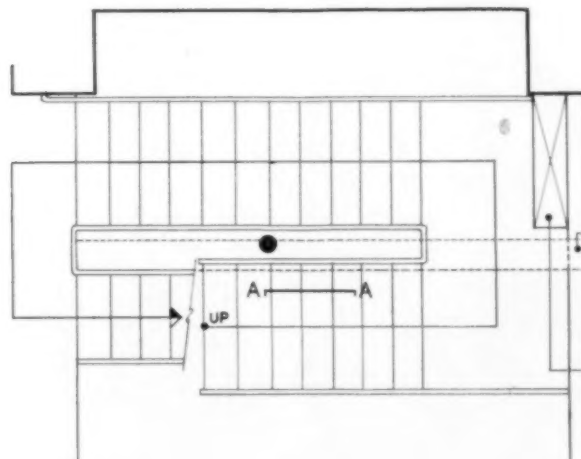
Modulating Valve (hot water service primary supply).



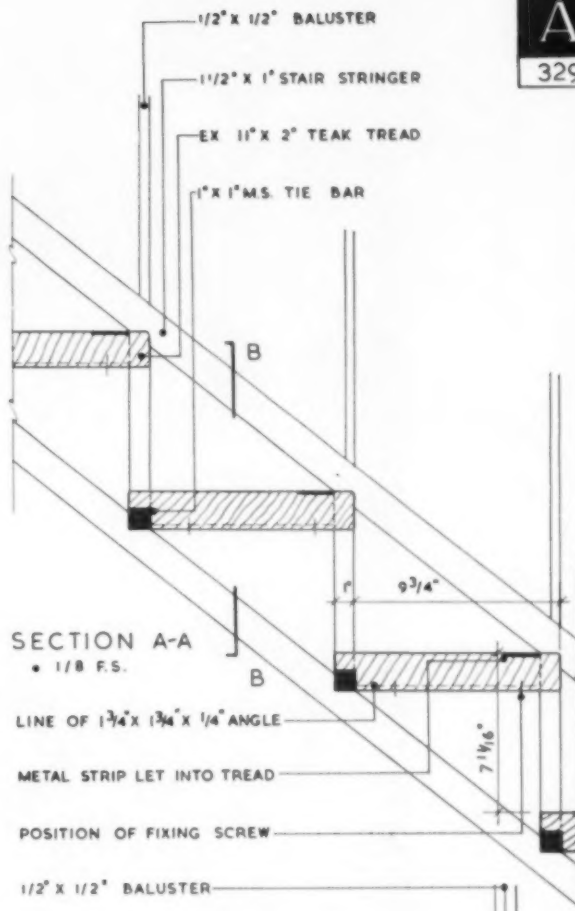
Modulating 3-way valve (boiler flow and by-pass).



ELEVATION • 1/4" TO 1' 0"



PLAN • 1/4" TO 1' 0"



SECTION A-A

• 1/8 F.S.

LINE OF 1 3/4" X 1 3/4" X 1/4" ANGLE

METAL STRIP LET INTO TREAD

POSITION OF FIXING SCREW

1/2" X 1/2" BALUSTER

TREAD IN ELEVATION

METAL STRIP

M.S. STRINGER

1 3/4" X 1 3/4" X 1/4" ANGLE

FIXING SCREW

EXISTING BEAM

DUCT

TIMBER HANDRAIL

SCREW FIXING

1" X 1/4" M.S. PLATE

SECTION B-B

• 1/8 F.S.

1 3/4"

2 1/2"

DETAIL OF HANDRAIL

• 1/2 F.S.



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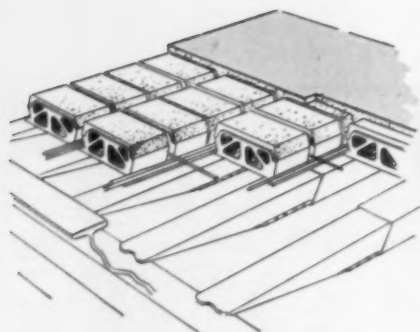


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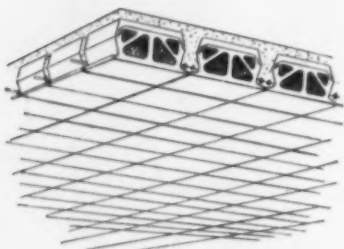
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TAXATION



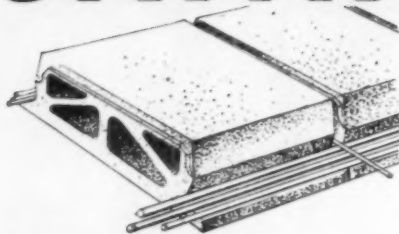
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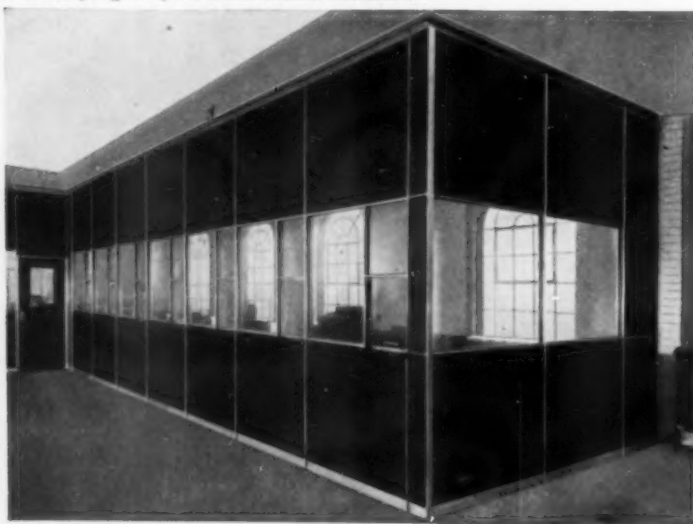
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BUILDING

BLYTH B.C. (a) 41 houses, Laverock Hall Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings. (c) 2gns. May 18.

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) Alterations and adaptations to Summerbee Secondary School, Mallard Road, Charminster. (b) Borough Architect, Room 106, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) May 9.

BRIDGE BLEAN R.C. (a) 6 houses at Hoath, near Canterbury. (b) Council Offices, Old Dover Road, Canterbury. (c) 2gns. (e) May 18.

CROYDON B.C. (a) Alterations at Tavistock Secondary Girls' School, Tamworth Road. (b) Chief Education Officer, Katharine Street. (c) £1. (e) May 19.

DEVIZES R.C. (a) 17 bungalows and ancillary site works, Ryeleaze, Potterne. (b) Messrs. Edwards and Webster, 10, St. Mary Street, Chippenham. (c) £2. (e) May 9.

EASTLEIGH B.C. (a) 3 blocks of 6 bungalows, Manor Farm Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) May 28.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE C.C. (a) Erection of (1) county secondary school at Beverley and (2) county secondary school at Driffield. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Beverley. (c) £2 (e) June 14.

EIRE—DUBLIN CORPORATION. (a) Erection of 112 houses and E.S.B. substation, Finglas West area. (b) City Treasurer, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward Street. (c) 15gns. (e) May 17.

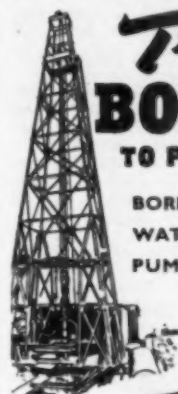
ENFIELD U.C. (a) 18 flats and 36 houses, Grove Road West site. (b) Mr. Frank Lee, 7, Little Park Gardens. (c) 2gns. (d) May 3. (e) June 1.

FARNBOROUGH U.C. (a) Extensions to the Town Hall and incidental works. (b) Council's Engineer, Town Hall, Farnborough, Hants. (c) £2. (d) May 2. (e) May 23.

GUILDFORD B.C. (a) Erection of (1) 6 pairs of houses at Park Barn; (2) 4 pairs of houses at Bellfields; (3) 2 blocks of 8 flats at Park Barn. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, High Street. (c) 2gns. (e) May 19.

HALIFAX B.C. (a) Fire station and ancillary buildings, Keighley Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Crossley Street. (c) £2. (d) May 2.

HARTSMERE R.C. (a) 8 houses, road, footpaths and water mains, at Bacton. (b) Housing Department, Lambeth Street, Eye. (c) 2gns. (e) May 6.



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HEREFORD C.C. (a) Crematorium on a site adjoining the existing cemetery at Westfaling Street. (b) City Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 3gns. (e) May 9.

HOWDEN R.C. (a) Erection of (1) 6 pairs of houses at Newport; (2) 3 pairs of houses at Gilberdyke; (3) 1 pair of houses at Eastington. (b) Mr. G. L. Thompson, Clifton Chambers, Park Street, Selby. (c) 2gns. (e) May 25.

LEEDS C.C. (a) Erection of (Contract No. 631) 50 dwellings on the Mount Estate; (Contract No. 632) 12 dwellings on the Beechwood Estate, Grange Farm; (Contract No. 633) 110 dwellings in Roman Avenue. (b) City Architect, Priestley House, Quarry Hill, 9. (c) £2 each contract. (e) May 10.

LEWES B.C. (a) Block of 3 garages, Prince Charles Road, Church Lane Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Fisher Street. (d) April 30.

LINCOLN C.C. (a) Pair of police houses, Exeter Gardens, Stamford. (b) County Architect, County Offices, Sleaford, Lincs. (e) May 10.

LINCOLN C.C. (a) House and farm buildings on each of Walcot, Timberland and Blankney Estates. (b) County Land Agent, County Offices, Sleaford, Lincs. (e) May 9.

LOWESTOFT B.C. (a) Conversion of playshed to staff room at Kirkley Junior School, Lovewell Lane. (b) Borough Engineer, 49, High Street. (c) 1gn. (e) May 27.

LUTON B.C. (a) Boiler house extensions, Waller Street Baths. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) May 16.

LUTON B.C. (a) Erection of (1) block of 4 shops with flats over at Yeovil Road, Ashcroft Road Estate; (2) 4 dwellings in 1 block at Yeovil Road, Ashcroft Road Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns each contract. (e) May 16.

MACHYNLLETH U.C. (a) 30 houses, Tanrallt. (b) Mr. Walter B. Bond, Windsor House, 49, Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15. (c) 2gns. (d) May 13.

MORPETH B.C. (a) 6 bungalows, Spelvet Lane Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, 36, Bridge Street. (c) 2gns. (e) May 9.

NORTH COTSWOLD R.C. (a) 6 houses at Great Rissington and 3 houses at Naunton. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, Moreton-in-Marsh. (c) 2gns. (e) May 21.

N. IRELAND—CASTLEDERG R.C. (a) Erection of (1) 10 cottages at Castlefin Road, and (2) 20 cottages at Strabane Road, with construction of roads and laying of sewers and water mains within the town. (b) Messrs. McCarthy and Lilburn, 2, Wellington Place, Belfast, or Mr. R. A. Scott, Council Offices, Castlederg. (c) £5. (e) May 12.

N. IRELAND—LONDONDERRY. (a) Extensions to the telephone exchange and post office buildings. (b) Ministry of Finance, Room 103, Law Courts Building, May Street, Belfast. (c) £5. (e) May 12.

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RIPLEY U.C. (a) 28 houses, Bullbridge Estate. (b) Council's Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) May 9.

ST. THOMAS R.C. (a) Erection of Council Offices in Southernhay East, Exeter. (b) Messrs. Lucas Roberts and Brown, Barnfield Hill, Exeter. (e) May 25.

SCOTLAND—EDINBURGH CITY AND ROYAL BURGH. (a) Alterations to the Casino Ballroom, Portobello. (b) City Architect, City Chambers, Edinburgh. (e) May 9.

SCOTLAND—MIDLOTHIAN C.C. (a) Alterations to Ratho public school. (b) County Architect, 32, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.

STOURBRIDGE B.C. (a) 18 pairs of houses, 6 flats and 2 flats, Wollaston Farm Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Council House. (c) 3gns. (e) May 23.

THEDWASTRE R.C. (a) Erection of 4 bungalows at Rickinghall Inferior, 1 pair of bungalows at Hinderclay, 3 pairs of bungalows at Norton, 1 pair of houses at Rattlesden, and 1 pair of bungalows (to include the cost of demolishing the existing buildings and clearing the site) at Hessesett. (b) Messrs. Hunt and Coates, 84, Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds. (c) 3gns. (d) May 2.

WEARDALE R.C. (a) 4 houses in 1 block and 12 flats in 3 blocks at Eastgate and Rookhope. (b) Council's Architect, Council Offices, Stanhope, Bishop Auckland. (c) 2gns. cheque payable to Council. (e) May 9.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE C.C. (a) Erection of a satellite clinic at Parson Cross, Ecclesfield. (b) County Architect, Bishopgarth, Westfield Road, Wakefield. (c) 2gns. (e) May 9.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE C.C. (a) Reorganization of the conveniences and cloakrooms at the Askern Selby Road Junior School. (b) Divisional Architect, Bishopgarth, Westfield Road, Wakefield. (c) 1gn. (e) May 9.

WORCESTER C.C. (a) 25 pairs of houses at Warndon, Worcester. (b) City Engineer, 22, Bridge Street. (c) 3gns. (e) May 18.

YORK C.C. (a) 38 houses, Don Avenue. (b) City Architect, 8, St. Leonard's Place. (c) £1. (e) May 9.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

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CARLISLE B.C. (1) Junior school. (2) Pennine Way. (3) Barwick Bros., Avondale, Gilsland. (4) £52,676.

ECCLES B.C. (1) 146 houses. (2) Brookhouse Estate. (3) Bower, Moffatt and Co., Ltd., 17, Park Street, Manchester. (4) £207,377.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. (1) New store for C. and A. Modes, Ltd. (3) McLaughlin and Harvey, Ltd., 24, Highbury Grove, London, N.5. (4) £130,000.

LONDON, E.C. (1) Offices. (2) Fetter Lane. (3) McLaughlin and Harvey, Ltd., 24, Highbury Grove, London, N.5. (4) £320,000.

WALLASEY B.C. (1) Secondary school. (2) Moreton. (3) J. B. McGeech and Sons, Ltd., Kirkby Trading Estate, Liverpool. (4) £105,800.

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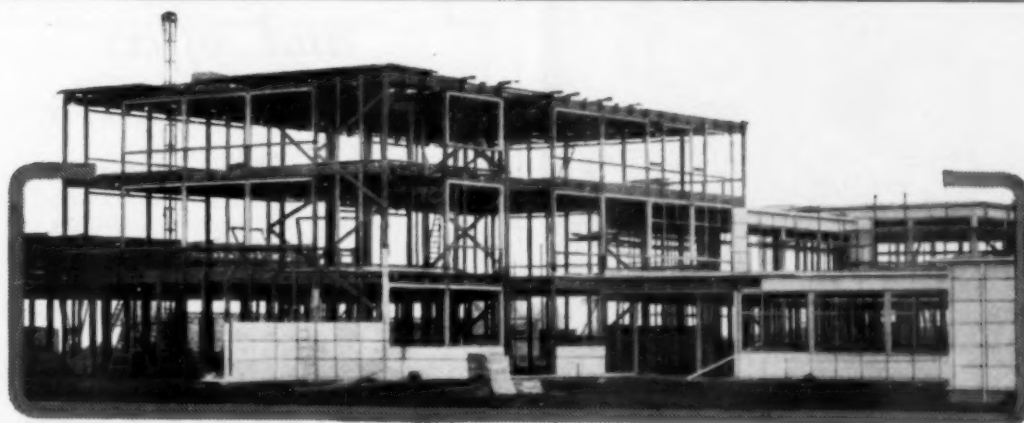
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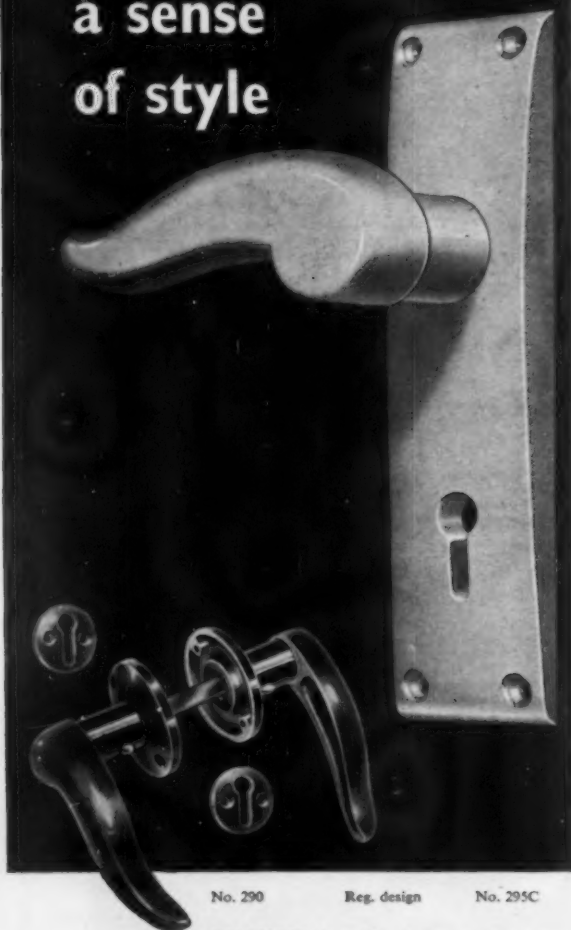
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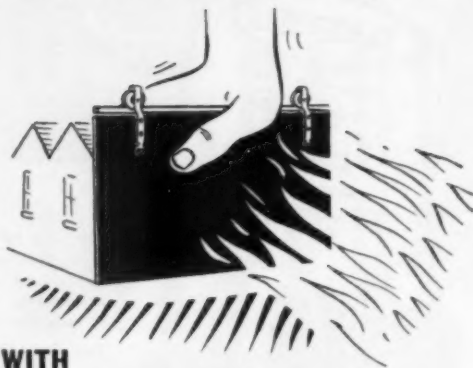
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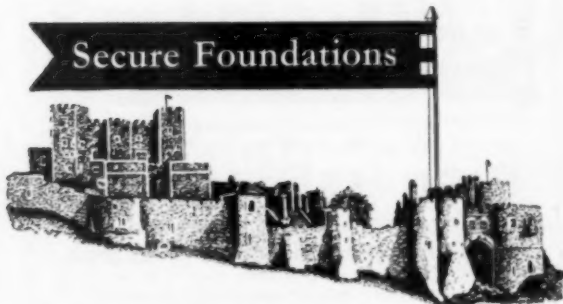
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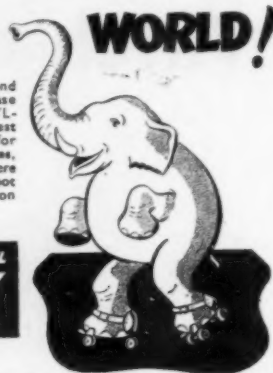
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THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (Engineer and Surveyor's Department) require an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T. IV (£675-£825 p.a.), to work under the Architect to the Council. Candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects and must be experienced in design, preparation of drawings, specifications and supervision of various building and architectural work undertaken by a Local Authority. The appointment is pensionable and travelling allowance in accordance with National Scales payable in respect of 8 h.p. car.

Housing accommodation, if necessary, may be provided for the successful candidate if he lives more than 20 miles from Thurrock.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant, A.P.T. IV," with copies of three recent testimonials to Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Grays, Essex, by Tuesday, 3rd May, 1955. Canvassing disqualifies and applicants must disclose relationship to any Member or Senior Officer of the Council. [9072]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHEDALE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in the Borough Surveyor's Department.

1. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT at a salary of £650 rising by annual increments of £25 to £775 annum, commencing at a salary above the minimum, according to qualifications and experience.

2. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT with good knowledge of building construction and drawing at a salary between £500 and £640, according to experience.

Appointments will be subject to the provision of the Local Government Superannuation Act and to the selected candidate passing a Medical Examination. Canvassing is prohibited and candidates must disclose whether to their knowledge they are related to any member or Senior Officer of the Council.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and full particulars of experience, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made and endorsed "Assistant Architect" or "Architectural Assistant," must be delivered to the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Rochdale, by 9 a.m. on Saturday, 14th May, 1955.

K. B. MOORE,
Town Clerk [9117]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

SHEFFIELD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the whole-time post of REGIONAL ENGINEER. The appointment is a new one and the person appointed will be responsible to the Board for the development and efficient working of his department.

Salary scale £1,650-£75—£2,025. Candidates must hold Corporate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers or of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or of the Institution of Electrical Engineers or of the Institution of Structural Engineers, and should have had wide professional and administrative experience. The appointment is subject to the Whitley Council terms and conditions of service, to the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, and to three months' notice on either side.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by the 21st May, 1955, to the Secretary to the Board, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield, 10. [9116]

BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T., Grade II (£560-£640).

Applicants must have reached the standard of the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. and have had good experience in Housing of Contemporary Design.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937, to 1953, and to the National Conditions of Service and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and giving details of education and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, are to be submitted to the Borough Architect (Eric Almond, Dipl. Arch., A.R.I.B.A.), Municipal Buildings, Basingstoke, not later than the 5th May, 1955.

Candidates must state if housing accommodation is required. Meirion O. Jones, Municipal Buildings, Basingstoke. [9112]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

CHIEF QUANTITY SURVEYOR

(Grade V, £750-£900).
QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade II, £560-£640).
TEMPORARY ESTIMATOR
(Grade III, £600-£725).

LONDON Weighting is paid in addition. Salary in excess of the minima may be paid according to qualifications and experience.

Subsistence allowances may be granted over a reasonable period to the persons appointed if unable to obtain suitable housing accommodation, necessitating the maintenance of two homes.

Further details and application forms, returnable by 13th May, 1955, from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. [9121]

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a Technical Assistant (Housing)—Grade A.P.T. IV (£675-£825 per annum)—at a commencing salary according to experience.

The successful candidates will be responsible for the investigation, layout and design of dwellings for numerous small sites in the City, and applicants should possess an appropriate professional qualification.

The post is superannuable, subject to a medical examination, and to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, present position and salary, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should reach the undersigned not later than May 14, 1955.

Canvassing disqualifies.
A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER,
City Architect [9143]
Civic Centre, Birmingham, 1.

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

WESTERN REGION—PADDINGTON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for Assistant Architects to work on projects connected with the Railway Modernisation Plan. Must be A.R.I.B.A. with keen interest in contemporary design and knowledge of modern structural techniques.

Commencing salary £660 per annum. Post offers permanency and carries advantages of superannuation and rail-travel privileges.

Apply giving age, experience and qualifications to Chief Civil Engineer, Paddington Station, W.2. [9128]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHEDALE.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

SALARY in accordance with Grade II A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries (£600 to £725 per annum). Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates for the above post must have good experience in taking-off quantities and preparing estimates from builders' and architects' plans. They must have a sound knowledge of the building trade and be capable of preparing plans and supervising improvement schemes for council properties.

National Joint Council Conditions of Service. Medical examination. Superannuable post. No housing accommodation is offered. Canvassing will disqualify and candidates must disclose whether they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, with names of two referees, should be forwarded to the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Rochdale, by the 2nd May, 1955, with the envelopes endorsed "Technical Assistant."

K. B. MOORE,
Town Clerk [9141]

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS required on permanent staff.

(a) Grade I (£500-£580). Good experience in working up.

(b) Grade III (£600-£725). Good experience in taking off and working up required and Intermediate examination of R.I.C.S. or equivalent necessary.

Applications, stating age, training and experience, present appointment and salary, and names of three referees, to Mr. C. H. Thurston, I.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., County Architect, 27, Thorpe Road, Norwich, by 5th May. [9127]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, PARKS DEPARTMENT, requires:—

(i) ARCHITECT and (ii) LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. Recognized professional qualifications and extensive experience of preparation of working drawings and specifications and execution of work by contract. Salaries up to £892 10s according to qualifications and experience.

(iii) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS for preparation of working drawings and specifications and supervision of work on site. Experience in landscape work and design an advantage. Salaries up to £739 10s.

(iv) LANDSCAPE ASSISTANTS. Good knowledge of preparation of working drawings, schedules and specifications for park or garden reinstatement or new layouts to be executed under contract. Salaries up to £739 10s.

An extensive programme of construction of new parks and open spaces, the laying-out of grounds to new schools and housing estates and other types of ground work is in hand and those positions provide exceptional opportunities for applicants desiring to extend their experience in this field and in architectural work in association with landscaping.

Application forms from the Chief Officer of the Parks Department, (A.1) Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. (Whitehall, Ext. 33.) [9052]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

ASSISTANT Quantity Surveyor required in Development Group for the preparation of bills of quantities and final accounts for educational buildings in new and conventional constructions, and to assist in planning and controlling the costs of development projects.

Age 25 or above. Preference to corporate members, R.I.C.S., within scale £675—£1,035, plus extra duty allowance of 8 per cent. Starting salary according to age.

Applications with details of age, training, qualifications and experience to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Curzon Street, W.1, not later than May 14, 1955. [9144]

WIGAN AND DISTRICT MINING AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post as **LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE AND GENERAL BUILDING SUBJECTS**.

Candidates should be graduates or possess an equivalent qualification. Membership of a professional institution is desirable. Candidates should be able to teach some Architectural and Building subjects to A.R.I.B.A. and Higher National Certificate standard. Salary in accordance with the Burnham Scale for Assistants Grade "A" or "B" depending on the qualifications of the successful applicant.

Further particulars and application form will be sent by the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Applications not on the form provided will be disregarded. Last date for receipt of applications: Monday, 23rd May, 1955.

E. C. SMITH,
Principal. [9054]

22nd April, 1955.

AYCLIFFE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT: GRADE IV-V.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of **ASSISTANT ARCHITECT** (Grade A.P.T. IV £675-£825, or Grade A.P.T. V £750-£900, according to ability and experience).

Applicants should be associate members of the R.I.B.A., and have had at least three years' varied experience.

Appointments subject to N.J.C. Conditions, Superannuation and medical examination.

Housing accommodation if necessary.

Applications, together with names of two referees, to arrive not later than 11th May 1955.

A. V. WILLIAMS,
General Manager.

Newton Aycliffe,
Co. Durham. [9053]

BASILDON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, GRADE IVA.

Applications are invited for these superannuable appointments at a salary of £715 per annum rising to £845. A professional qualification in architecture is required, and candidates must have experience of the contemporary design of houses or of medium and small factories, together with the preparation of working drawings and supervision of contracts. Experience of private practising firms will be an advantage.

Housing available in approved cases. Applications must be made on the special form (obtainable from the Chief Architect) to the General Manager, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex, by May 13. [9142]

SINGAPORE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an **ARCHITECT** on three years' Agreement in the first instance with prospect of appointment to the permanent establishment on satisfactory completion of Agreement.

Applicants must be A.R.I.B.A.—preferably also A.M.T.P.I. or have experience in the planning of new towns or large-scale housing estates. Applicants should have approx. nine years' post qualification experience and be at least 35 years of age.

Basic Salary Scale \$785-\$1,420 per month. Commencing basic salary \$1,145 p.m., at which salary Expatriation Allowance \$245 p.m. and Cost of Living Allowance for (i) Single officer, \$90 p.m. (ii) Married officer without children, \$180 p.m. (iii) Married officer with children, \$320 p.m. also payable. (See Malayan—2a 4d) For example, a married officer with children on a basic salary \$1,145 p.m. would receive a total salary, including current allowances, equal to £2,394 per annum. An allowance will be paid to cover cost of duty transport. All allowances are subject to revision.

Strict medical examination. Provident Fund to which the appointee must contribute a minimum of 7½% of his basic salary. Leave and Passages in accordance with Regulations. Furnished quarters, if provided, at 12½% of basic salary.

Applications, stating if married or single, date and place of birth, with details of education, qualifications, training and experience, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be lodged with Messrs. Allen & Williams, 1, Victoria St., London, S.W.1, before Tuesday, 24th May, 1955. [9148]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

BOROUGH OF WORTHING.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of two **ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS** in the Architectural Section of the Borough Engineer's Department at a salary in accordance with the special scale for architectural staff, i.e., £650 x £25 to £775 per annum. Candidates must have passed the Final Examination of the R.I.B.A. or its equivalent at a recognized school of architecture and must have had at least five years' experience, including the period spent on theoretical training. Experience in design and in the preparation of working drawings for work carried out by Local Authorities, including school buildings, will be an advantage.

The Council will assist in finding housing accommodation for the successful applicants, if required. The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service of Local Government Officers, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and to the successful candidates passing satisfactorily a medical examination. The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, endorsed "Assistant Architect," stating age, qualifications, experience, present and past appointments, with dates, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Worthing, not later than Tuesday, 10th May, 1955.

ERNEST G. TOWNSEND,
Town Clerk. [9051]

Town Hall,
Worthing.
18th April, 1955.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in the Buildings Department:—

(1) **ASSISTANT ARCHITECT**. Salary within scale £675 to £825.

(2) **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**. Salary within scale £650 to £775.

Candidates must have had experience in the design and construction of modern buildings. Those for (1) must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and for (2) have passed Parts I and II of the Final Examination of the Institute.

Particulars and forms of application for County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone. Closing date 13th May, 1955. [9146]

TENDERS

BOROUGH OF GRAVESEND.

RENEWAL OF LANTERN LIGHTS AT THE CENTRAL LIBRARY, GRAVESEND.

TENDERS are invited for the renewal of No. 5 large Lantern Lights comprising the supplying and fixing of lead sheathed glazing bars and glazing at the Central Library.

Copies of the Specification and Conditions of Contract may be obtained from the Borough Engineer & Surveyor, 6, Woodville Terrace, Gravesend.

Tenders in plain, sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for Renewal of Lantern Lights at Central Library" and bearing no name or mark indicating the tender, are to be received by the undersigned not later than Saturday, May 21, 1955.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. W. HARRISON,
Town Clerk.

4, Woodville Terrace,
Gravesend.
April, 1955. [9139]

BROMSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHADWICK HOUSING ESTATE, RUBEY. ERECTION OF FIVE OLD PEOPLE'S BUNGALOWS.

THE Council invite tenders for the erection of five old people's bungalows on the Chadwick Housing Estate, Rubery.

Bills of Quantities and Form of Tender may be obtained from the Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Bromsgrove, on a deposit of £3 3s. The deposit will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide tender and the return of all documents.

Plans may be inspected at the office of the Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Bromsgrove, or the Quantity Surveyor, R. H. Crump, Esq., 39, High Street, Bromsgrove, during the usual office hours.

Tenders in plain sealed envelopes, endorsed "Chadwick Housing Estate—Old People's Bungalows," are to be delivered to the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Saturday, May 28, 1955.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender and any acceptance is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

F. A. JESSOP,
Clerk to the Council.
Council House,
Bromsgrove.
April 18, 1955. [9120]

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

RATE: 1/6d. per line, minimum 3/., average line 6 words. Each paragraph charged separately.

BOX NOS. add 2 words plus 1/- for registration and forwarding replies which should be addressed c/o, "The Architect & Building News," Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

PRESS DAY Monday. Remittances payable to Iliffe & Sons Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

No responsibility accepted for errors.

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-50 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants, Senior and Junior, required for busy Birmingham practice. Apply stating experience and salary required.—Box 3349, c/o A. & B. N. [9102]

CAPABLE and energetic intermediate stage architectural assistant required in busy private practice, S.W. London: state age, experience, etc.—Box 3509, c/o A. & B. N. [9136]

ARCHITECT'S Assistants required (1 senior and 2 juniors) for West End office.—Write stating full particulars and salary required to Box 2085, c/o A. & B. N. [8819]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants required with office experience, preferably in schools, salary by arrangement.—Llewellyn Smith & Waters, 103, Old Brompton Road, S.W.7. [9089]

JUNIOR and intermediate architectural assistants required urgently in London office with widely varied practice; good salaries; 5-day week.—Lewis Solomon, Son & Joseph, Hol. 5108 or 7082. [90938]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required urgently. R.I.B.A. intermediate standard. Interesting varied work Hampton area.—Write, stating age, experience, salary required, Box 3544, c/o A. & B. N. [9155]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants required in Carlisle and Cockermouth offices.—Apply stating age, qualifications, salary required, with names of referees, Graham & Roy, 6, Paternoster Row, Carlisle. [9124]

SENIOR and Intermediate Architectural Assistants required, 5-day week. Write or telephone, giving full particulars, including age and salary, to Harker & Hall, Architects, 13, Welbeck Street, W.1. (Welbeck 0061.) [0697]

STEWART & HENDRY, F.F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., require assistant of intermediate standard for new public house work.—Apply, stating experience and salary required, to 90, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. [9137]

ASSISTANT Surveyors, experienced in the preparation of detailed drawings and surveys, required by Davis Estates, Ltd., 346-350, Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6. Apply giving details of past employment and salary required. [9131]

ASSISTANT R.I.B.A. (Inter.) standard with previous office experience required by busy general practice; salary up to £400 according to experience, holiday by arrangement.—John Macgregor & Partners, 53, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. [9129]

ASSISTANT Architect, intermediate standard, urgently required for general practice, good salary and prospects for suitable applicant.—Write giving age and experience to W. D. Sterland, 86, Friar Lane, Nottingham. [9099]

EAST Midlands.—Senior Assistant, final standard, 2 2/3 years' office experience, for small general practice, experience in schools and ability to drive car an advantage; accommodation available.—Box 3346, c/o A. & B. N. [9095]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required of R.I.B.A. Intermediate or Final standard.—Give details of qualifications, age, experience and salary required to: R. & D. Hall, Architects, Masonic Buildings, Bangor, N. Wales. [9039]

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS with considerable experience required for general practice, good salary paid to suitable applicants. Reply, stating age and experience, to Thomas Worthington & Sons, 178, Oxford Rd., Manchester, 13. [9066]

A VACANCY occurs for a young architect with sound experience in construction to develop systems applicable to multi-storey building; the position will be in London and a good salary will be paid to suitable applicant.—Apply Box 3146, c/o A. & B. N. [9043]

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd.

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants of Final and Intermediate standard required for Bristol Office. Varied and interesting work; good salary; contributory pension scheme.—Write, giving age, experience and salary, to W. H. Watkins, Grey, F.R.I.B.A., and Partners, 1, Clare St., Bristol, 1. [9040]

THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST require an Assistant Architect, preferably qualified and experience in the design of extensions and adaptation of school buildings.—Apply in writing to the Secretary, G.P.D.S.T., Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1. [9157]

SENIOR and Junior Architectural Assistants required for general and commercial practice.—Apply stating age, experience, qualifications and salary required to Duncan Clark & Beckett, F.R.I.B.A., F.F.R.I.C.S., Architects & Surveyors, 7, West Stockwell Street, Colchester. [9132]

THREE architectural assistants required for work on contemporary industrial buildings; one of Final and two of Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard; good salaries and plenty of opportunity for initiative; London office.—Write giving details of salary, experience to Box 3260, c/o A. & B.N. [9070]

BLACKWELL R.D.C. require Architectural Assistant (Inter. R.I.B.A.). Salary Grade A.P.T. II (£560—£640). Apply, with details of qualifications and experience, and names and addresses of two referees, by 4th May, to R. Evans, Clerk to the Council, "Dale Close," 100, Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield. [9125]

ARCHITECTURAL assistants required immediately for busy Birmingham practice. A.R.I.B.A. and/or intermediate qualifications, salary scale £500—£750, according to experience, etc.—Write giving full particulars and when available to Wood & Kendrick & Williams, 57, Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3. [9138]

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman with shop-fitting knowledge required in the property department, able to prepare own survey plans, interior schemes and drawings under supervision.—Apply in writing, stating age and salary, to Property Manager, Lilley & Skinner, Ltd., 192, Pentonville Rd., N.1. [9123]

ARCHITECTURAL assistant required for property department of multiple shoe company, having experience in taking own surveys, preparing working drawings and designing shop-fronts and interior schemes.—Apply in writing, stating age and salary to Property Manager, Lilley & Skinner, Ltd., 192, Pentonville Rd., N.1. [9122]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required with minimum qualification of Intermediate R.I.B.A. Preference will be given to applicants having some experience in the design of industrial buildings and housing.—Write stating age and full particulars to A. E. Cresswell, A.R.I.B.A., 40, Claremont Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2. [9068]

TWO Architectural Assistants required for busy practice engaged upon a large programme for schools, industrial buildings, offices, etc. Salaries up to £750 and £520 respectively according to qualifications and experience. Five-day week. Write, giving full particulars to Johns, Slater & Haward, F./A.R.I.B.A., 32, Foundation St., Ipswich. [9059]

LONDON BRICK COMPANY, Ltd.—Applications are invited for the following positions in the Estates Department, Stewarby, Bedford:—(a) Architect—age 30-35 years. (b) Junior Architectural Assistant—age 20-25 years.—Applications, giving details of training, age, qualifications, experience and stating salary required, should be submitted to Personnel Manager, Stewarby, Bedford. [9103]

SENIOR Assistant (A.R.I.B.A.) with a minimum of two years' office experience, and Junior Assistants (Inter R.I.B.A. or thereabouts) required for medium-size West End office with varied and interesting work, five-day week, salary by arrangement, according to qualifications.—Write or telephone for an appointment to: C. J. Epril, F.R.I.B.A. & Associates, 55, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tel. Whitehall 1182. [9147]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants (one Senior, one Inter. or Advanced Junior) required in N.W. Lancs office. Interesting long-term programme of Schools, Church and Domestic work offering scope for initiative under agreeable working conditions. Good and progressive salaries will be offered to keen and capable candidates. Good draughtsmanship and sound constructional knowledge essential qualifications. Details of training, qualifications, experience and age, please.—Box 3542, c/o A. & B.N. [9145]

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified architects under 30 years of age (completed Military service) for an interesting position with large and expanding multiple clothing company, future prospects are very good for a young man who is prepared to work hard and take an interest in the development of shop designs as an aid to retailing.—Applications should be supported by full details of qualifications, positions held (including salaries) and addressed to The Secretary, Alexander, Ltd., 19, Lady Lane, Leeds, 2. [9134]

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd.

SAMUEL MORRISON & PARTNERS require the following:

- Several Architects to undertake research and assume responsibility for the design and erection of contemporary schools.
- Several Architects to carry out similar work in the sphere of housing, shopping centres, etc.
- Assistants of Intermediate or Final standard to collaborate with the above.
- An assistant who is interested in the preparation of articles and typography, in addition to normal architectural work.

Salaries comparable to Local Authority Scales; interview expenses paid.—St. Alkmunds House, 103, Belper Road, Derby. [9133]

SITUATIONS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

SHOPFITTING Setter Out required, used to metalwork.—Morris-Singer Co., Ferry Lane Works, Forest Rd., E.17. [9048]

ARCHITECTURAL Metalwork Designer wanted. Top rates paid.—Write Box No. 340, W.B.G., 39, Cheapside, London, E.C.2. [9050]

EXPERIENCED Purpose-made Metal Window Draughtsman required. Top rate to right man. N.E. London.—Write Box No. 339, W.B.G., 39, Cheapside, London, E.C.2. [9049]

JUNIOR required for general office duties in quantity surveyors' office; good prospects.—Write to Sydney C. Gordon, Finsbury House, Blomfield St., London, E.C.2. [9075]

ASSISTANT required in busy practice in West End, in early '20s, about Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard; excellent opportunities of gaining all-round experience.—Box 0672, c/o A. & B.N. [0636]

SENIOR estimator and surveyor required by West Country builders; fully experienced in all types of work.—Particulars of experience, age and salary required in confidence to T. Holdaway & Sons, Ltd., Westbury, Wiltshire. [9077]

ARCHITECTURAL Draughtsman (young) if possible with some experience of exhibitions and interior decorations required by leading London exhibition organisers. Give age and details of experience.—Box 3581, c/o A. & B.N. [9115]

JOHN BOLDING & SONS, Ltd., require a Representative with a good knowledge of Sanitary Fittings, to call upon Architects.—Applicants, stating experience and full particulars, should be made to the Secretary, Grosvenor Works, Davies St., London, W.1. [9149]

WANTED in Oxfordshire office, architectural assistant, male or female, approx. Inter. standard. One who has some knowledge of, and is interested in, traditional and restoration work. Good scope and prospects for the right applicant, who must be keen and conscientious. Accommodation available.—Apply stating salary required, Box 3580, c/o A. & B.N. [9126]

YOUNG man (16-18) wishing to enter quantity surveying profession required in London office; chief qualification is educational standard sufficient to exempt applicant from taking the preliminary examination of the R.I.C.S.—Reply, stating age and details of education, to Reynolds & Young, Chartered Quantity Surveyors, 329, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. [9078]

YOUNG gentlemen who are interested in the sales side of building as a career are requested to communicate with the Sales Director of Austins of East Ham, Ltd. The appointments are as assistants to established area representatives selling standard joinery products. Promotion to area representatives will follow after a period to those who show ability and initiative. [9118]

ISLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL require Clerk of Works (permanent). Candidates must have experience of the building trade and conversant with plans, specifications and bills of quantities, etc. Salary A.P.T.I. £500+£20 to £580, plus London Weighting of £20 or £30 according to age.—Application forms from Housing Estates Manager, 220/225, Upper St., N.1. Closing date 11th May, 1955. [9150]

DRAUGHTSMAN and Draughtsman/Estimator required with experience in metal windows or patent glazing; knowledge of building construction an advantage. Successful applicants will also gain experience in all aspects of single and multi-storey modular construction. Non-contributory pension scheme and luncheon vouchers.—Apply, Hills (West Bromwich), Ltd., Chapone Place, Dean St., W.1. Tel. Gerrard 0526. [9105]

SITUATIONS VACANT—contd.

A FIRST-CLASS Joinery Representative required for the Counties of Hampshire, Dorset and Wiltshire by large standard joinery manufacturers. A car supplied and all expenses are paid. A high income can be earned. Residence in the area is essential. The position will be offered only to gentlemen possessing high ability, experience and initiative.—Apply, Sales Director, Austins of East Ham, Ltd., London, E.6. [9119]

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT Secretary seeks post in London. Six years one position with architect in provinces. Reliable, trustworthy. Excellent education and references. Available May 9th. Age 24. Salary £425 p.a.—Box 3545, c/o A. & B.N. [9156]

SERVICES OFFERED

PHOTOGRAPHY—architectural and commercial, highest quality, lowest prices.—B. W. C., 15, Homersham Rd., Kingston-upon-Thames. [9016]

DECORATIONS, spray painting specialists, modern plastic surfaces, paints emulsion, etc.—Stratford Condren, 300, Wickham Lane, S.E.2. Woolwich 4578. [9015]

GOOD lettering is essential for commemorative wall tablets, foundation stones, etc., designs prepared and estimates given for the finished work in any suitable material; renowned as a centre for lettering since 1934.—Sculptured Memorials, 67, Ebury Street, S.W.1. [0236]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE 21 THEODOLITES and DUMPY LEVELS with tripods, makers Hilger and Watts, Microptic, Highway Ottway; also Surveyors' EXTENDING MEASURES with sight discs.

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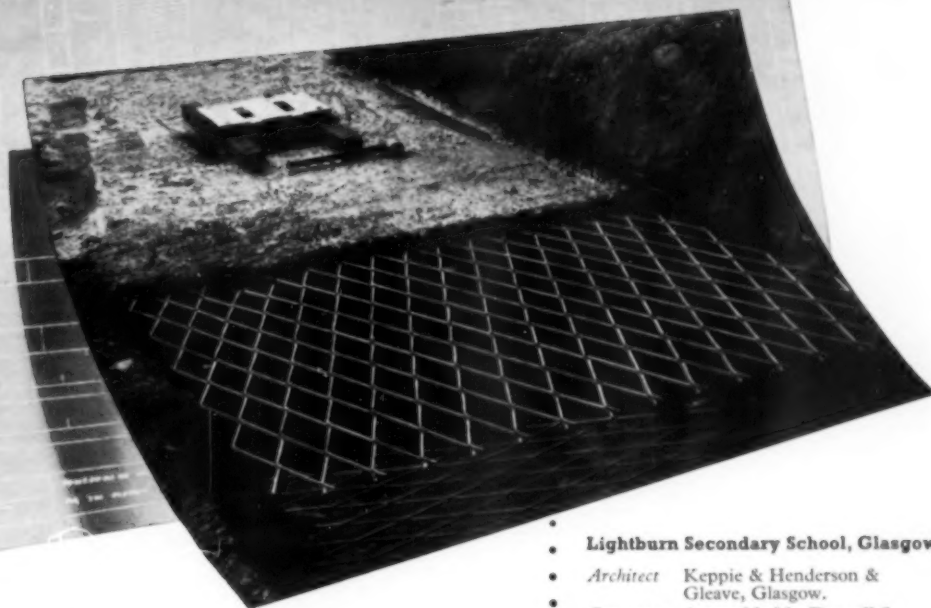
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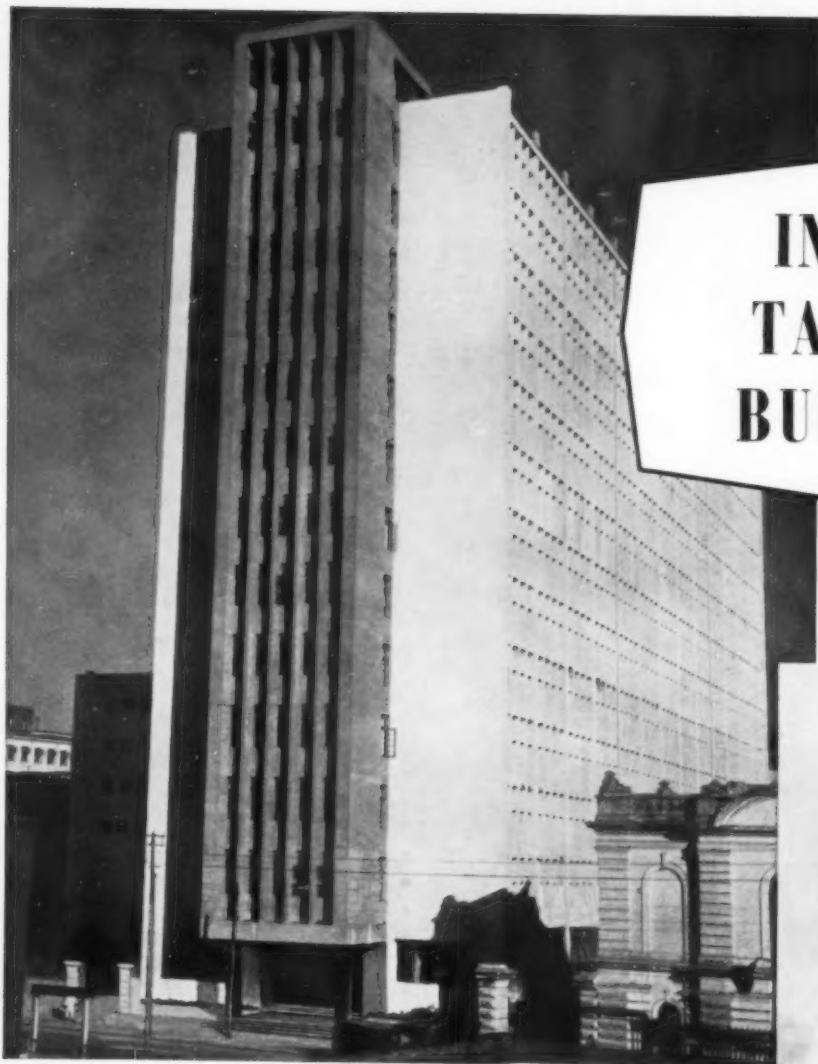
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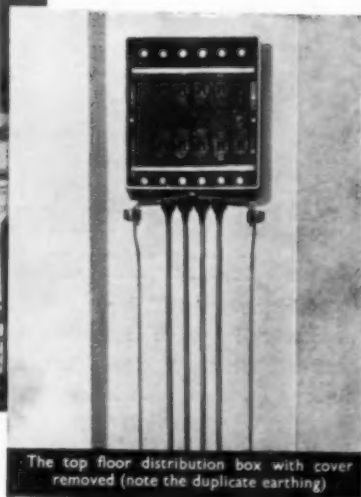
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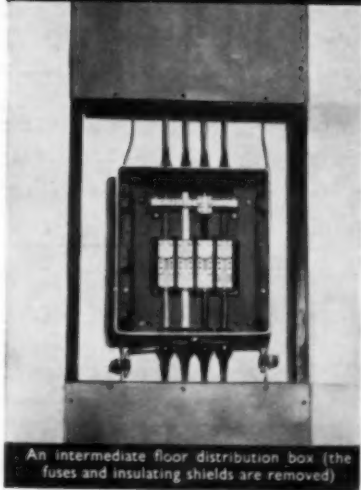
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